THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 30. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE SHERIDAN-MOTLEY MARRIAGE

Strange Breach of Promise.

The Pope's Home Life.

Challenge in a Church.

A Deplorable Shooting Case.

THE SHERIDAN-MOTLEY MARRIAGE.

A Brilliant Ceremonial.

On the 18th of January the Motley-Sheridan wedding, which has been so long talked of, took place. The London *Morning Post* of the 19th says.—

"Yesterday was solemnized at Frampton, in Dorsetshire, the marriage between Mr. Algernon Sheridan, second son of Mr. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and Miss Mary Lothrop Motley, second daughter of the distinguished author and historian, late Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America. The celebration of the event was appointed to take place in the village church, which was decorated for the occasion with evergreens and flowers, while arches similarly ornamented were erected from distance to distance along the road by which the bridal party were to pass from the Park of Frampton to the sacred building.

"No 'setting down at the doors' being possible to carriages, the successive groups passed through the churchyard in gay attire on foot, protected by a carpet from the damp soil. Five bridesmaids in pink silk dresses, with over-skirts of white silk grenadine, trimmed with white silk fringe, and tiny bonnets of white tulle with pink roses and tulle veils, attended the bride; Miss Helen Sheridan, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Susan Motley, sister of the bride; Miss Russell Sturgis, together with a very juvenile bridesmaid, the Hon. Marcia Bampfylde, grandchild of Mrs. Sheridan, and the daughter of Lord and Lady Poltimore; and Miss Carlotta Norton, grand-daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Norton. The bride was attired in white satin, with unusually rich Brussels lace veil and double flounces; orange flower wreaths and diamond ear-rings and necklet. The group of relatives and friends seemed to set winter at defiance, to judge by the beauty of the shimmering light silks and shawls of various colors that were displayed on the occasion. The bride was given away by her father, and Mr. T. Kier Sheridan, the bridegroom's brother, acted as 'best man.'

"Previous to the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Richard Tudor, vicar of Frampton, the village choir of children sang a wedding hymn; they sang also the choral response during the service. The party then returned to Frampton Court, where a splendid breakfast had been provided. The inevitable appearance of one of Gunter's wedding cakes was, as usual, hailed with much glee, and, in compliment to the bride's nationality, it was ornamented with the American colors. The union just formed brings the young lady a host of connections among some of the first families in Great Britain, and certainly, on the other side, no prouder descent can be boasted than that she herself lays claim to, being the daughter of one of the most distinguished men, in his double capacity of author and diplomatist, who ever came from America to our shores.

"The newly-wedded pair left Frampton Court in the afternoon to spend the honeymoon at Poltimore Park, one of the country seats of the bridegroom's brother-in-law, Lord Poltimore.

"Mr. Motley and his family will shortly proceed to The Hague, by invitation, we believe, from the Queen of the Netherlands, who has placed a residence at their disposal for the winter. Meanwhile a more cheerful closing scene to his present residence among us could scarcely be imagined than the picturesque bridal of his accomplished and amiable daughter with one of the Sheridan family, whose name, like his own, has been rendered illustrious by superior talent and continual literary distinction."

STRANGE BREACH OF PROMISE.

A Girl of Thirteen Suing a Man of Thirty-two —An Officer of the Royal Navy in Love with a Child—Entrapped into a Scotch Marriage.

The Cork *Southern Reporter* has a singular breach of promise story, involving one of those mysterious Scotch marriages to which Mr. Collins' last novel has attracted especial attention, which we condense as follows:—

Miss Maria Amelia Lloyd has brought a suit against John Bruce, lieutenant in the Royal Navy, for £2000 damages for breach of promise. Miss Lloyd is only thirteen years old and Lieutenant Bruce is about thirty-two.

In 1857 Lieutenant Bruce, who was then a midshipman, sailed from Hong Kong to this country in the same vessel with Major and Mrs. Lloyd, and during the passage Amelia Lloyd was born. No communication took place between the parties until January, 1870, when defender called on the father and mother of pursuer, in Cork, and thereafter visited the house repeatedly, paying great attention to pursuer, and asking her mother, on leaving, to allow pursuer to write to him.

On the 6th of February he wrote and said:—"It was so very good of darling Amie to write to me. You have no idea of the pleasure it gave me, for I am very fond of her, she is so good and lovely; I almost worship her." On same day he wrote to the pursuer herself, addressing her "My own darling pet Amie," telling her that he loved her, that she had hardly been from his thoughts since he left her; that in his hour of anxiety at sea she seemed to be his real haven wherein to rest from toil, expressed a longing desire to have her photograph, and concluded his letter, "Ever yours, most affectionately."

Mrs. Lloyd, on reading these letters, spoke seriously to Lieutenant Bruce of the impropriety of forcing so young a heart to love him, and requested that he would not write to her daughter any more. He said that not writing would not prevent them loving one another, and it was to gain pursuer's heart that he visited her father's and mother's house. Defender and pursuer were held and reputed by friends and acquaintances as engaged persons. About the end of August, 1870, the following notice appeared in the newspapers:—

"At St. Andrew's Church, on the 13th inst., by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Aberdeen, John Bruce, Esq., commanding H. M. S. Jackal, to Annie Maria, second daughter of Rev. George Boyce."

Miss Boyce, when married by defender, was only sixteen or seventeen years of age, and was organist at the Episcopal chapel at Wick. Immediately on the marriage ceremony being performed, defender left his wife and proceeded to a station in Argyllshire, she remaining behind him. The following is the letter in which the defender announced his marriage at Wick to Mrs. Lloyd:—

My Dear Mrs. Lloyd:—I know not how to write to you. I am done for entirely with this Scotch system. Fancy in the few days I have been at Wick—not ten days—and always cruising about, I found myself married without one word to say except that I was asked in fun if I would take a young lady for my wife. I said yes. And then they said I was married. What shall I do? What can I do? For, though Amie is a child, I love her dearly. I had always thought of the time when you would give her to me. Of course it could not have been for some years; still I thought and thought of that happy home in the future. You must not tell her; but let her know by degrees it is impossible. Call me what you like, but believe in my "sad" fate.

THE POPE AND HIS HOME LIFE.

A Birthday Celebration—Submission of the King of Spain.

On the 16th of June the Pope will enter the twenty-sixth year of his Pontificate, a term never reached by Pope before, and in anticipation of this event the churches of Rome are celebrating a solemn triduo for the prolongation of his life. Letters have been received at the Vatican (says a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*) from every part of the world announcing that the day will be marked by a demonstration in favor of the temporal power, and that large sums are being collected for presentation to the Holy Father on the occasion. Deputations will arrive in Rome from all the countries of Europe, bearing the substantial gifts and the congratulations of the faithful. The Pope seems now to have no doubt that he will reach the term, and thus exceed the reign of St. Peter. He has lately given numerous audiences.

A few weeks ago he received eighty-five of the children of the Roman nobility, to whom he addressed these words:—"The wise magi, regardless of the obstacles in the way and the cruel privations they must endure, left their distant countries to pay their homage to the Messiah at Bethlehem, and you bring your gifts to me, His vicar on earth. But you may, without undergoing any hardships, visit in your churches the Messiah himself, and it will be very becoming in you to hasten to Him and offer your prayers for the peace and triumph of the Church." Still more recently, the Pope received the children of the principal merchants and shopkeepers, numbering one hundred and twenty. Two little girls, who headed the company, recited some verses in honor of the Holy Father, and were rewarded by his approval. His Holiness then said:—"This is the second time that I find myself surrounded by innocents, whose presence moves and consoles me. They wish to approach the Saviour of Calvary, who said, 'Suffer little children to come unto me.' And He will welcome and save you if you bring with you the Christian virtues, particularly that one which in you is most important, submission and obedience to your parents."

The Pope has grown weary of his long confinement and his abstention from his sacerdotal duties, and will take advantage of the first fine weather to make an excursion from the Vatican, provided the Italian authorities engage to protect him from insult. He will also officiate in the ceremonies of the Holy Week and Easter; but these imposing services are to be solemnized, not in St. Peter's, but in the Sistine Chapel, and the congregation is to be restricted to foreigners and a few Italian legitimists, admitted by tickets.

The Holy Father has received a submissive letter from King Amadeus, soliciting the pontifical blessing on his dynasty, and has returned an affectionate answer, expressing satisfaction at the King's election to the Spanish throne, exhorting him to merit the title of Catholic King, and to maintain the Catholic traditions always held till the present generation by the house of Savoy. He concluded by bestowing the Apostolic benediction on the King and his consort, on his dynasty, and on the Spanish nation. On the occasion of the new year, the Holy Father received a letter from the Emperor Napoleon, who, with his congratulations, expressed his disapproval of the violation of the September convention by Italy and the seizure of Rome. In Florence, however, it is affirmed that a letter from the Emperor to the King of Italy congratulates him on having accomplished this consolidation of his kingdom.

CHALLENGE IN A CHURCH.

Pistols and Coffee with Novel Surroundings—A Scene in the Rev. Talmage's Tabernacle.

Last night Mr. Talmage's tabernacle in Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, was the scene of two tableaux. It had been announced for some time that a musical tableau was to be performed at the church last evening, and a goodly crowd gathered in the little edifice soon after the hour announced for the commencement of the performance. The audience no doubt

EXPECTED GREAT THINGS

from Mr. Morgan, their clever organist, but they were utterly unprepared for the second "Tableaux," with which they were to be regaled during the evening, which, if not exactly as pleasing to the ears as the former one, was, at least, much more exciting. It does not often happen, indeed we are not aware that it ever happened before, that a gentleman politely intimates to his adversary that "he can be easily found" in a church, but unfortunately for its staid frequenters, Mr. Talmage's Tabernacle is destined to be, if not the first, at least one of the few religious edifices in which the glove has been thrown down. Up to a certain point in the performance last evening all went as merry as a marriage bell, until the entrance of a relative of Mr. Talmage. A Mr. Valentine occupied a seat in the church, all of which, according to the special discipline of the fold, are "free." The reverend gentleman's relative, it appears, has a special desire for the very seat which Mr. Valentine occupies, and some words passed between them. The first intimation which the audience got of the second "tableau" just about to commence was this noisy recrimination, which became gradually more violent. It ended in a magnificent climax. Words flew from the lips of the combatants with the rapidity of lightning, and at length Mr. Valentine started up and shouted:—"Mr. Talmage or any of his friends can find me any time." The audience was thunderstruck, and as soon as they recovered their equanimity, cried:—

"PUT HIM OUT."

Mr. Talmage's virtuous indignation soon subsided, and the performance went on.

We may now expect to see any day irate gentlemen ordering pistols and coffee for two within the sacred precincts. When the "tableaux" are advertised to come off in the big tabernacle for the future, it will be a matter of uncertainty of what particular nature the "tableau" is to be, and whether it would be well to go provided for all emergencies.—*N. Y. Telegram last evening.*

DEPLORABLE AFFAIR.

A Little Boy Shoots a Companion Dead with a Pistol.

A most lamentable occurrence, resulting from the accidental discharge of a cartridge pocket pistol, took place on Middle street yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, the effect of which has plunged two of our most respected families in inconsolable grief. Two small children, Willie Cooper and Johnny Stout, the former the son of Captain George H. Cooper, United States Navy, and the latter the son of John Stout, Esq., bookkeeper of the Bank [of Portsmouth, obtained possession of a small single-barrel cartridge pistol, a diminutive weapon, but capable of terrible execution, and set out to amuse themselves by firing cartridges about the academy lot. On the Presbyterian church corner, Willie Cooper attempted to fire the weapon in the air, and when it was in point-blank range of the face of the little fellow Stout, the chamber exploded and the charge entered the brain of young Stout immediately above the left eye, and he fell back senseless on the pavement.

A number of laborers at work in the vicinity who saw the accident ran to the spot and picked up the unfortunate child and carried him into the residence of Judge Watts, where he lay perfectly comatose for about an hour and then expired.

The children were very young and altogether unconscious of the danger to which they exposed themselves in carelessly handling fire arms. Willie Cooper is nine years old and Johnny Stout was about thirteen.—*Norfolk Journal, Thursday.*

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Paris Food Supply.

England Proffers Aid to France.

The Prospects of Peace.

Address of the Emperor William.

The Great Armistice.

Full Text of the Agreement.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Capital Removal Question

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

England and the Paris Food Supply.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Foreign Office announces that an offer has been made to Count Bismarck and M. Favre to place English resources at their disposal for the supply of Paris with food, the arrangements to be under the superintendence of the French and German agents.

Address of the Emperor to the Prussia Diet.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—The President of the lower house of the Prussian Diet read to that body today a reply from the Emperor to the loyal and congratulatory address presented him upon the occasion of his assumption of the imperial crown. The Emperor expressed his thanks to the Diet for the sentiments declared in their address, and a fervent hope for the peace and prosperity of the new empire. "Though there is now," he says, "some prospect that the severe struggle into which Germany was forced will soon be finished, it can as yet only be considered that there is a ground for the hope of re-establishment of peace. It is not impossible that the war will continue, and great sacrifices still be necessary from the German people."

THE ARMISTICE TERMS.

Text of the Armistice Convention Between Bismarck and Favre.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The following is the text of the convention between Bismarck and Favre:—

THE CONVENTION.

I, Otto von Bismarck, Chancellor, in the name of his Majesty the Emperor of Germany, and

I, Gabriel Claude Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Government of National Defense of France, having been furnished with the regular powers, do determine the following arrangements:—

A GENERAL ARMISTICE.

Article 1. A general armistice over all the lines of military operations in course of execution by the German and French armies shall begin this very day in and around Paris, and shall begin in the departments within a term of three days, the duration of the armistice to be twenty-one days, dating from to-day, and, excepting it be renewed, terminable everywhere on the 19th day of February at noon.

LINES OF DEMARCATION.

The belligerent armies shall preserve their respective positions, which shall be separated by a line of demarcation. This line shall commence at Pontairzue on the coast of the Department of Calvados, and shall be continued upon Luquerres (Lignieres la Doucelle?), northeast of the Department of Mayence, passing between Brion and Fromontel, touching the Department of Mayence at Luquerres, whence it shall follow the limits which separate that department from the Departments of Orne and Sarthe to the north of Monaunes, when it shall be continued in such a way as to leave the Germans in occupation of the Departments of Sarthe, Indre-et-Loire, Loire-et-Cher, and Yoane as far as the point where the Departments of Cote d'Or, Nievre, and Yonne touch each other.

Setting out from this point, the tracing of the line shall be reserved for an understanding which shall take place as soon as the contracting parties are informed on the actual situation of the military operations which are being executed in the departments of Cote d'Or, Doubs, and Jura.

In any case the line will pass through the territory comprised of these departments, leaving the Germans in occupation of those departments situated north and the French army in occupation of those departments situated south of this territory.

In the departments of the north of France—Nord and Pas de Calais, including the fortresses of Givet and Langres—each army has the right of maintaining its authority in the territory which it occupies, each employing such means as its commanders may judge necessary to attain this end.

THE NAVAL FORCES.

The armistice applies equally to the naval forces of the two countries. Adopting the meridian of Dunkirk as the line of demarcation, to the west of which the French fleet shall remain, and east of which, as soon as they can be warned, the German ships-of-war shall retire to a distance of ten kilometres from such territory as may surround them; and the peninsula of Havre as far as a line drawn from Elbretat to the direction of St. Germain shall remain outside the limits of the German occupation. The belligerent armies and their advanced posts will remain at a distance of at least ten kilometres from the lines drawn. The separate position of each of the two armies will be reserved to itself.

In western waters the captures which may be made after the conclusion and before the notification of the armistice shall be restored, as well as the prisoners taken.

AN EXCEPTION.

During the interval indicated, military operations in the territory comprised of the departments of Doubs, Jura, and Cote d'Or, as well as the siege of Belfort, will continue independent of the armistice until an agreement is arrived at regarding the line of demarcation, the tracing of which through the three departments mentioned is reserved for ulterior understanding.

CONVOCATION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Article 2. The armistice thus agreed upon has for its object to permit the Government of National Defence of France to convoke an Assembly, freely elected, which will pronounce on the question whether the war shall be continued or what terms of peace shall be made. The Assembly will meet at Bordeaux, and every facility will be given by the commanders of the German armies for the election and meeting of the Deputies who compose the Assembly.

SURRENDER OF THE PARIS FORTS.

Article 3. There shall be immediately surrendered to the German Army, by the French military authorities, all the forts forming the perimeter exterior defenses of Paris, as well as their material of war, and the communes and houses situated outside of that perimeter, or between the forts, as may be occupied by the German troops as far as a line drawn by military commissioners.

The ground between this line and the fortified enceinte of the city of Paris shall be interdicted to the armed forces on both sides.

The manner of surrendering the forts and drawing the line already mentioned will form the object of a protocol, to be annexed to the present convention.

NO OCCUPATION OF THE CITY.

Article 4. During the armistice the German army shall not enter Paris.

DISARMING THE ENCEINTE.

Article 5. The enceinte will be relieved of its guns and their carriages, which will be transported to forts designated for that purpose by the commissioners of the German army.

CAPITULATION OF THE GARRISON.

Article 6. The garrisons of Paris, comprising the Army of the Line, the Gardes Mobile and the marines of the forts, shall be held prisoners of war, excepting 12,000 men, which the military authority in Paris shall reserve for service inside the city.

The troops who are thus made prisoners of war will lay down their arms, which will be collected at places designated for that purpose, and given, according to the arrangements made by the commissioners, in the usual manner. These troops will remain in the interior of the city, and will not be allowed to pass the *enceinte* during the armistice.

The French authorities bind themselves to take care of every individual belonging to the army and the Garde Mobile who shall remain in the interior of the town. Officers of the captive troops will be designated in a list to be delivered to the German authorities. At the expiration of the armistice all combatants belonging to the army confined in Paris will have constituted themselves prisoners of war to the German army if before peace is not concluded. All officers made prisoners will retain their arms.

THE NATIONAL AND MUNICIPAL GUARDS.

Article 7. The National Guard will retain their arms, and will be charged with the protection of Paris and the maintaining of order. The same will be the case with the gendarmes and the assimilated troops employed in the municipal service, such as the Republican Guard, the Douaniers and Poupieres, the whole number in this category not exceeding 3500 men.

All corps of francs-tireurs shall be resolved by ordinance of the French Government.

FRENCH COMMISSIONERS.

Article 8. Immediately after the signature of these presents, and before taking possession of the forts the commander-in-chief of the German armies will give every facility to commissioners of the French Government sent (whether into the departments or abroad) to take steps for revictualling Paris, and to bring to the city such commodities destined for it.

REVICTUALLING PARIS.

Article 9. After the surrender of the forts and the disarmament of the *enceinte* and the garrison, as stipulated for in article 5 and 6, the revictualling of Paris shall be effected fairly by transit over the railroads and rivers, except provisions intended for the revictualment of Paris drawn from the districts occupied by the German troops.

The French Government engages itself to obtain provisions outside the line of demarcation which surrounds the frontiers of the German armies, except in case of authorization to the contrary effect given by the commander by letter.

COMMUNICATION WITH PARIS.

Article 10. Every person wishing to quit the city of Paris must be furnished with a regular permit, delivered by the French military authority, and submitted to be vised by the German authorities.

Free passes will be granted, by right of position, to candidates, provincial deputations, and deputies to the Assembly.

Free movement of persons who have received the authorization indicated will be permitted only between the hours of 6 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

A WAR CONTRIBUTION.

Article 11. The city of Paris will pay a municipal contribution of war amounting to two hundred millions of francs. The payment must be effected before the fifteenth day of the armistice, the mode of payment to be determined by a mixed German and French commission.

A PRECAUTION.

Article 12. During the armistice nothing shall be taken away of public objects of value which may serve as a pledge for the recovery of war contributions.

NO ARMS OR MUNITIONS TO ENTER PARIS.

Article 13. Transport into Paris of arms and munitions and of articles entering into the category of their manufacture is forbidden during the term of the armistice.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Article 14. Immediate steps shall be taken for the exchange of all prisoners of war made by the French army since the commencement of the war. For this end the French authorities will hand, as promptly as possible, a nominal list of German prisoners of war to the German military authorities at Amiens, Le Mans, Orleans, and Vesour. The liberation of prisoners of war will be effected at points nearest to the frontier, and the German authorities will deliver and exchange at the same points, in the briefest possible time, like numbers of French prisoners of war of corresponding grades to the French military authorities. The exchange will extend to civil prisoners, such as captains of ships of the German merchant navy and civilian French prisoners retained in Germany.

A POSTAL SERVICE.

Article 15. A postal service, all letters to be unsealed, will be organized between Paris and the French departments, through the medium of the headquarters at Versailles.

SIGNED AND SEALED.

In the faith of which the undersigned have appended to the present convention their signatures.

Sealed and done at Versailles on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1871.

BISMARCK,
FAVRE.

Yesterday Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 3—4·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for both money and account. American securities quiet. United States 5-20s of 1862, 90½; of 1865, old, 90½; of 1867, 89½; 10-40s, 89¼. Stocks quiet. Erie Railroad 18¼; Illinois Central easier; sales at 109½; Great Western, 28½.

LONDON, Feb. 3—4·30 P. M.—American hops active; the stock is decreasing. Tallow, 45s. 6d. Sperm oil, £83.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3—4·30 P. M.—Cotton closed a shade firmer on the spot, and steadier afloat. Middling uplands, 7¾@7¾d., instead of 7¾@8d., as previously reported; middling Orleans, 8@8¼d. The sales have been 9000 bales, including 1000 for export and speculation. The quotation of cotton shipping at New Orleans at 7¾d., as previously sent, is incorrect; it should have been stated that cotton had been sold on a ship named at Savannah or Charleston at 7¾d. for middling uplands.

Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions quiet.

FROM THE WEST.

The Capital Removal.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.—The State Senate yesterday passed a concurrent resolution instructing their Representatives in Congress to vote against any further appropriation to the national capital at Washington, and requesting them to urge a removal of the capital to some more central and convenient point.

Legislative Banquet.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 4.—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a special train arrived here from Topeka, bringing the members of the Kansas Legislature, which had adjourned the previous day for the purpose of attending a banquet tendered by the citizens of Leavenworth. They were met by an immense concourse of citizens, and on the arrival of parties on the other roads, they were all escorted to Fort Leavenworth and other points in the vicinity, after which they sat down to a sumptuous banquet, never before equalled in this State. It was followed by toasts and responses from the leading citizens of the State. The festival concluded last night with a grand ball at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Birthday of Horace Greeley.

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 4.—A large meeting of the citizens was held last evening at the Cowles House, to celebrate the sixtieth birthday of Horace Greeley. After partaking of an excellent supper, appropriate toasts were read and responded to. A letter was read from Mr. Greeley regretting his inability to attend.

Attempted Suicide of a Lunatic—Shocking Accident.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 4.—Yesterday afternoon a woman named Ellen O'Mara, in a fit of insanity, jumped from a third story window of her boarding-house on the Levee and was so badly injured that her recovery is doubtful.

Morton Freeman, an employe at Curry's plough factory, was caught in a belt yesterday and horribly mutilated.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Treasury Transfer.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. — Special Treasury Agent A. R. Lieb has been relieved from Florida and transferred to the New England district.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Franking Privilege and Income Tax.

Sufferings of Americans in Paris.

Proceedings of Congress.

Succor for France and Germany.

Spicy Debate in the Senate.

The Camden Election Riots.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Pacific Railroad Movement.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The friends of the Thirty-second Parallel Railroad to the Pacific intend to move to take up the Senate bill, which is on the Speaker's table, on Monday next. The impression is that they have a majority, but not two-thirds.

The bill for the

Codification of Postal Laws,

in which is a proposition to abolish the franking privilege, comes up in the Senate to-day. A canvass of the Senate shows that there is a majority against the abolition of that privilege.

The Income Tax.

A member of the conference committee on disagreements between the Senate and House on the question whether the Senate has the right to originate a measure to revise the revenue, states that there is very little chance of agreement. After a four hours' session they were wider apart than when they began. It looks now as though there would be no repeal of the income tax.

Advices from Minister Washburne.

Despatches from Minister Washburne represent great suffering in Paris among people of all classes. It appears that there is great suffering among Americans.

The White House.

A large number of Senators and members called upon the President to-day.

The Test Oath.

It is understood that he intends to sign the bill for the repeal of the test oath.

FROM NEW YORK.

Inspection of Water-meters.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The committee of the Common Council of Washington arrived this morning, for the purpose of inspecting the water-meters in use in this city and Brooklyn, and testing their capacity for recording accurately the quantity of water used in any house or premises in which they may be set up.

The Coming Military Carnival.

Colonel Audenried, of General Sherman's staff, has arrived here from Washington for the purpose of making arrangements to take the 7th New York Regiment and 71st New York Volunteers to participate in the carnival to take place the 20th and 21st instant.

Accident at the Palisades.

About 7 o'clock this morning an accident occurred at the Palisades, on the Pavonia and West End New Jersey Horse Railroad, resulting in injury to five persons and the destruction of the car.

The Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Judge Blatchford to-day postponed for a week all proceedings in bankruptcy against the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, in consequence of the injunction granted by Judge Woodruff on the petition of the company, designed to test the question of Blatchford's jurisdiction.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The steamer City of Antwerp took out $200,000 in silver.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 4@6 per cent. Gold, 111¾@111¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 110¾; do. 1864, do., 110½; do. 1865, do. 110¼; do. 1865, new, 109½; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 109½; 10-40s, 109½; Virginia 6s, new, 60; Missouri 6s, 89½; Canton Co., 72½; Cumberland pref., 28; New York Central and Hudson River, 93½; Erie, 21¾; Reading, 96½; Adams Express, 67½; Michigan Central, 117¾; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Illinois Central, 138¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104; Chicago and Rock Island, 106¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 46½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Cotton quiet; sales 1000 bales uplands at 15½c.; Orleans at 16c. Flour heavy and declined 5@10c.; sales 9000 barrels State at $6·10@7·10; Ohio at $6·80@7·45; Western at $6·10@7·65; Southern at $6·90@8·75. Wheat dull and market favors buyers. Corn dull; sales 26,000 bushels new mixed Western at 85@86c. Oats dull; sales 15,000 bushels Ohio at 62@64c. Beef steady. Pork dull; new mess, $22 25@22·50; old mess, $21·50; prime, $19·50. Lard heavy; steam, 12@13¼; kettle, 13½. Whisky nominal at 94.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Wreck and Loss of Life.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—The schooner Yolo was wrecked on the 1st inst. in Casper Creek. The crew were saved, but two of the men who went to their rescue were drowned.

The Mining Stock Market

is depressed. Crown Point, $3150; Belcher, $11; Gould & Curry, $46; Ophir, $375; Yellow Jacket, $42; Savage, $40·50; Meadow Valley, $28; Norcross, $101; Overman, $462; Eureka Consolidated, $11

Specie Shipment.

The steamship Colorado, for Panama, carried $168,000 in treasure, of which $5000 is for New York, $20,000 for Punta Arenas and the balance for England.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Conviction of One of the Camden Rioters.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 4.—The case of United States vs. Francis Souders, one of the Camden rioters, engaged in preventing negroes from voting on the 8th of November last, has been on trial here for the past three weeks. The jury, after being out about fourteen hours, agreed this morning upon a verdict of guilty.

The Camden Rioters—The Case of Souders

TRENTON, Feb. 4.—The trial of Francis Souders, constable of Camden county, charged on three indictments with preventing colored voters from exercising the elective franchise at the late election in Camden county, was closed this morning, the jury coming into court at eight o'clock, with a verdict of guilty on the first and third counts, which charge him with interfering with the line of colored voters who awaited their turn to reach the ballot-box.

The second count, charging that Souders interfered with three colored voters just before the ballot-box was broken and destroyed, was thrown out. The jury were out since 11·30 A. M. yesterday. Twenty-one indictments for the same offense remain to be tried. The next case is that of James S. Henry, a justice of the peace. The highest punishment for the offense of which Souders was convicted is a fine of five hundred dollars and three years' imprisonment.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts Constabulary.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—The House concurred with the Senate in a bill appropriating $100,000 for the pay of the State constabulary.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The special order, being the bill to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Post Office Department, was taken up, Mr. Ramsey stating that there had been no revision of the post office statutes since the last century.

The House joint resolution authorizing the division of 500,000 acres of public land granted by the United States to the State of Oregon for common shool purposes in that State was passed.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to station at the port of New York one or more naval vessels to convey breadstuffs and supplies contributed by people of the United States to France and Prussia for the destitute and suffering people there.

Mr. Howard moved to strike out all reference to Prussia. We were not advised that there was any destitution there. Germany had seemed so far to be able to "paddle her own canoe." We had no reason to conclude that they desired any assistance.

Mr. Stewart said large amounts had been raised in this country for Germany.

Mr. Schurz suggested that the idea was to make no invidious distinction.

Mr. Howard regarded it as rather an anomalous state of affairs for us to be sending supplies to foreign countries at war. During our war with Rebels no European nation sent us any supplies.

Mr. Pomeroy said they had sent us the men to fight our battles.

Mr. Conkling said there was nothing to make us discriminate in this matter between France and Germany. A great many of our people would desire to send their contributions to the widows of Germany.

Mr. Howard did not desire to be misunderstood. His sympathies from the first had been with Prussia. He would withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Fowler said his sympathies were with the suffering people of both countries. But as to the Government of Germany he had failed to see where it had shown any sympathy for us in our struggle.

Mr. Stewart remarked that Germany had taken our bonds when other nations would not, and had thus given us means to carry on the war.

Mr. Fowler—They deserved no credit for that. They were only smarter than other people, and they got an exorbitant rate of interest.

Mr. Schurz said it was undeniable, and evidence was on file in the State Department that the Germans had sympathized with the Union during the Rebellion. If they had not sympathized with us and believed that we would be successful, they would not have bought our bonds.

Mr. Casserly thought the resolution of Mr. Pomeroy was a graceful one and should have been passed at once.

It was deplorable to bring into a question of a great and noble charity, a discussion of the nature which has sprung up.

Mr. Sumner said it was a difficult matter for him—for any American—to decide to which we owed most—France or Germany; but why consider this? Charity knows no persons, no discriminations.

The resolution was then passed.

House.

Mr. Scofield, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Theodore Adams the amount of the judgment of the Court of Claims in his favor on 18th of March, 1867. The claim was for $112,748, being the balance due under contracts for the construction of 38 mortar boats and 8 steam tugs.

Mr. Dawes opposed the bill, arguing that the judgment of the Court of Claims had been reversed by the Supreme Court, and that the bill should specify the actual amount appropriated.

Messrs. Scofield and Starkweather argued in support of the bill, stating that the decision of the Supreme Court had been based upon the technical point that the claim had been referred to a commission of the War Department, which was actually not the case.

Mr. Benjamin opposed the bill and gave a history of the claim, which arose under General Fremont's administration of the Department of Missouri. The contracts in that department were so tainted with fraud that a commission had been appointed to inquire into them. That commission, consisting of Messrs. David Davis, of Illinois; Joseph Holt, of Kentucky; and Hugh Campbell, of St. Louis, went to St. Louis. Mr. Adams, the claimant, came before the commission and submitted his claim, and it was adjudicated.

On the testimony which he presented an award was made and Adams received the money and gave a receipt in full, but he afterwards brought a suit in the Court of Claims, which gave a judgment in his favor, which judgment was reversed by the Supreme Court on the ground that he had submitted his claim to the commission and received the amount awarded to him.

Mr. Scofield replied to Mr. Benjamin, denying that Adams had been satisfied with the award of the commission, which had been made on ex parte testimony, but claiming that he had signed the receipts under protest and that the amount which he claimed was that which was due to him under the contract.

Mr. Davis offered a substitute for the bill to pay $112,740 to Theodore Adams in full of all claims under his contract with the Government for the construction of thirty-eight mortar-boats and eight steamtugs.

The substitute was agreed to and the bill passed—yeas, 103; nays, 69.

Mr. Ingersoll introduced a bill to divide the State of Illinois into three judicial districts. Referred.

Mr. Kerr, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill releasing and discharging William and John Hannegan and their sureties from a bond to the Government for the faithful performance of their contract for the improvement of Des Moines Rapids.

After discussion, the bill was passed.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to credit George F. Cutler, naval paymaster, for money stolen from him. Passed.

Mr. Hale, from the same committee, reported a bill for the restoration of George A. Stevens to the active list of the navy, with the rank of lieutenant-commander. Passed.

Also, the Senate bill for the restoration of Lieutenant-Commander John N. Quackenbush to the active list of the navy. Passed.

Mr. Schumaker presented resolutions of the Homœopathic Society of Kings county, N. Y., for the establishment of a National University at Washington, D. C., wherein Homœopathy may be recognized as a system of medicine.

The House then at half-past 1 proceeded, as a special order, to the consideration of reports from the Committee on Territories.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Question of Compound Interest.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—Judge Sharswood.

This morning Judge Sharswood, in the case of Sine vs. Norris, sur motion for new trial and reserved point, delivered the following important and interesting decision:—

This case bristles with curious and novel questions. Whether an agreement for compounding interest in a promissory note destroys its character as negotiable paper—a question upon which much may be said in the light of our cases, Overton vs. Tyler, 3 Barr, 346; Patterson vs. Poindexter, 6 W. & S., 227; and whether an alteration voids the note in the hands of a *bona fide* holder when the note leaves the hands of the maker in such a condition as to make the alteration not discernable by inspection with ordinary care, are among them. I do not propose to discuss these subjects, because there is a point upon which I prefer to rest this case, as it leads to a judgment which I think does justice between the parties.

It is not to be denied that by the statute law of California, where the note in suit was executed, the parties may agree to any rate of interest, and also that it shall be compounded and added to and become part of the principal from time to time. But it does not follow that a contract may not be made at such a rate and upon such terms as to compounding as will be so unconscionable that even a court of law will not enforce it—of which we have an instance of James vs. Morgan, 1 Levintz, 111, a decision by Sir Robert Hyde in 1663, which has always since been approved. But courts of equity do not hesitate to give relief whenever the contract appears grossly against conscience or unreasonable and aggressive. 1 Story Eq., sec. 331, and cases there cited. All courts in Pennsylvania are courts of equity, whether proceeding by bill or action of law. Whatever a chancellor would enjoin, the judge sitting in his court of law as a chancellor will instruct a jury not to do. His conscience, as that of a chancellor, is to be consulted and satisfied, not the consciences of the jurors whose province is only to determine disputes as to facts. I think this contract, though lawful, was an oppressive and unconscionable one which the courts of this State ought to have no hand in enforcing according to its letter. Two and a half per cent. a month payable in advance and compounded monthly is not merely unconscionable but deceptive. The maker would hardly see the result—not of a few months' default—which would not surprise him, but if by circumstances he should be unable to pay for years, how enormous would be the accumulation during the later period of the running of the time! That was the deceptive character of the bargain in James vs. Morgan; the first shoe of the horse only came to 12d barleycorns, but when the four shoes were all taken in it mounted to 500 quarters of barley. In this case a claim of little more than four thousand dollars has swollen in little more than six years to more than twenty-six thousand. On the reserved point I direct the verdict to be reduced and judgment entered for the amount of the principal and simple interest, according to the rate in California, of ten per cent. per annum.

Rule for new trial discharged and judgment on the reserved point for the plaintiffs accordingly.

Contested Elections.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Peirce.

Messrs. O'Byrne and McCandless applied to the Court for a writ of mandamus to compel Common Councils to draw a committee of

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

GALLOWS INCIDENTS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The bearing of John Hanlon, hanged at Philadelphia last Wednesday, is only another instance of the stolidity with which hardened criminals submit to strangulation, and exhibit, at the supreme hour, a truly religious resignation. The career of this Hanlon was extremely vile, and his crime such as only the most degraded nature could be guilty of; yet, under the manipulations of the priests, he died cheerfully, previously begging everybody's pardon in the most amiable way. We hope that it will not be deemed irreverent if we say that this is mere childishness and mummery. The fact that a man is to be hanged cannot, we affirm, change his moral character in the twinkling of an eye.

One doesn't like to be uncharitable. But here is one guilty of a crime which nobody with a spark of manliness could commit—the violation and murder of a mere child; and it was not his only offense of the kind. He is sentenced to be hanged, and he immediately becomes devout. He has constant interviews with clergymen of the faith which he professes. He lives for seventeen days upon a diet of bread and water. He prays, he confesses, he prostrates himself before a crucifix—and then he is all ready for death. Does anybody doubt that he expected to be saved by some thaumaturgical process, with nothing really spiritual about it? Now and then it happens that a prisoner objects very strongly to the religious processes to which condemned persons are subjected. This is the case with Ruloff, of whom the Binghamton *Republican* reports that he altogether declines "spiritual consolation or advice;" and we have known personally another instance of the kind. We certainly do not desire to speak harshly or unjustly; but the question will arise whether the capitally convicted may not mix up violent religious professions with that hope of ultimate escape from impending doom which is said to remain in the bosom of the condemned to the last moment.

Whatever may be our opinion of legal strangulation, the fact remains, not to be gainsaid, that murderers are hanged or not hanged according to luck, or for some other reason quite independent of their crime. Here is a writer in one of our exchanges who wants to know why Hanlon was hanged, while Reddy the Blacksmith is out on bail, and is in no more danger of being hanged than the most innocent person in the community. This is a question which we cannot answer. There are mysteries and mysteries; and most mysterious is the working of the gallows. Now and then we see murderers walking straight out of jail, and meandering as freely as if they were of childish innocence. In some States it has, in our time, been the fashion for the Executive to pardon all the capitally convicted. Then came the reaction, and everybody convicted of murder was hanged with Draconian severity. But there still remained the Scriptural warrant, everlasting and irrepealable, "Whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed"—an injunction still regarded by some people as Divine, but which is disregarded every time a murderer or even a manslaughterer is spared. There is a great deal of poor logic about, but gallows logic is the lamest.

THE REPUBLIC IS WAR.

From the N. Y. Times.

The interest in the election and the proceedings of the National Assembly, shortly to be convened in France, becomes heightened with every fresh revelation of how reluctantly a large section of the Republicans have suspended the armed conflict with Germany. France can hardly be anything else but Republican, even after the friends of the Empire have exhausted all their arts to secure favorable representation in the Constituent Assembly. But we have already very decided indications that the third republic will be divided, not so much on the question of partial or radical change, not so much into socialists and moderates as into those who favor a policy of war and those who adhere to one of peace. Gambetta has lost no time in defining his platform to be one that shall send France—like an athlete—into training, and that shall keep everything subservient to the main purpose of developing sinews strong enough to renew the death-wrestle with the foe that now has her under the heel. The question of questions for France is, Shall the people endorse this doctrine of the righteousness of revenge, and shall they sacrifice all the fruits of peaceful progress to this one object of wiping out the shame of multiplied defeats and frequent surrenders? The platform of the radicals of Lyons shows a laudable effort to associate ideas of universal peace and brotherhood with the formation of a nation of soldiers, and the combination is but another proof of how deeply the iron of Prussian demands has entered into the national soul, and how impotent are all speculative considerations to solace the wounded honor of France.

To such signs of the temper of the new Republic, Bismarck will probably point as a justification of his policy of weakening France so completely that she cannot strike again for some time to come. It is evident enough that an open declaration of an intention to fight again at the earliest opportunity will not tend to abate the magnitude of the Prussian demands. If France must be perpetually held by the throat like a dangerous cur, then Metz, Belfort, Strasbourg and the Vosges are by no means too many guarantees to hold for her good behavior. But, on the other hand, the very extent to which Prussia is resolved to indemnify herself in territory and treasure only helps to increase the soreness of the wound which remains in the side of her enemy, and is a perpetual spur to her undying hate. After all, some mutual concession at the forthcoming negotiations that will attend the sittings of the National Assembly may go far to avert the terrible future for Europe that is involved in the implacable hostility of France and Germany. The Empire compelled the nation to maintain the armaments of war amid years of peace, and so no one was found to mourn greatly over its fall. The republic owes it to the progress and liberty it represents that it should preach nobler doctrines than reprisal and unending war. Peace has its triumphs, which afford a safer and surer way to restore glory and happiness to France, and the Gospel rule that "They who take the sword shall perish with the sword," is still as applicable to nations as to men. Waterloo has been avenged in various ways that the veterans of the First Empire never dreamed of. Let us trust that the people of France will leave Metz and Sedan and Paris to the equally unfailing obliteration of the future.

THE RIVER OF DEATH.

From the Cleveland Leader.

We have waited patiently, but vainly, since Saturday, to find stated some excuse or reason for the fearful explosion on the Mississippi river, by which the steamer W. R. Arthur was destroyed and eighty human lives sacrificed. No explanation has been given; none is probably regarded necessary. The engineer on duty at the time says that the steam gauge showed a pressure of only one hundred and eighteen pounds a moment before the explosion, and that the licensed limit of the boilers was one hundred and twenty-six pounds. He is, moreover, certain that there was plenty of water in the boilers, and that there was no good cause why they should have burst.

They did burst, however—there are the eighty charred and mangled corpses to show for it—and with all due respect to this engineer, the people of the country would like to know something more about who and what is to blame for the constantly recurring calamities that have made the very word Mississippi a name of terror throughout the North. We are told, in the first place, that it is a point of absolute necessity that the Western river steamers should carry high pressure engines. They are required to make head against strong currents, and need immense power. Their hulls are broad and shallow, and not adapted to carrying the heavy condensers and other fixtures that are included in low pressure engines. Their paddle, wheels must work independently of each other, and this is fatal to the low pressure beam engines, so universally used in the lake and ocean marine Granted, then, that the river boats must carry from eighty to a hundred and thirty pounds of steam to the inch, cannot boilers be made strong enough to stand that strain? Cannot inspectors be found brave enough to condemn boats and boilers when they become mere death traps for human beings? At least cannot regulations be made, *and enforced*, which will oblige steamboat owners to provide ample boats and life preservers to save every passenger they carry? In the case of the Arthur, last week, there was but one life-boat on board. Five hulking miscreants got into it, rowed ashore, and turned the boat adrift. Had the steamer carried half a dozen large yawls, not twenty lives need have been lost. If the owners of the lost steamer were now brought into court and made to pay $5000 each for the eighty lives just sacrificed to their carelessness and avarice, it is more than probable that the next steamboat they run would go out with sound boilers and abundant fixtures for preserving life from drowning. There is no need or sense in mincing this matter. Steamboat owners are public carriers; they take the money of their passengers and agree to transport them in comfort and safety. If they fail to do this through their greed to make money, they should be held strictly responsible. If they have no other conscience, their pockets are still as sensitive as those of other men. Congress can and should make immediate laws to cover all these cases. It would seem that the cataclysm of slaughter which has been seen from Cairo to New Orleans during the last month is a direct appeal to Washington for an enactment of this kind. Will Congress heed the warning?

THE INCOME TAX.

From the N. Y. World.

We would fain hope that the conference committee on the income tax will find some easy method of undoing the technical hitch which obstructs the repeal of that most unjust and odious imposition. It is proper enough that the committee and the two houses should come to an understanding and adopt some settled rule (if they can) as to what class of bills relating to the revenue the Senate may, or may not, originate; but that is a minor matter. The Government has gone on for eighty years without any such settled rule, and no measure deemed of public consequence has failed for the want of it. Mr. Clay's Compromise tariff, though a measure of reduction, raised the duty on certain articles; and to satisfy the scruples of a few Senators, Mr. Clay, whose skill as a parliamentarian was never surpassed, and who had too much robust sense to care for forms if he could gain the substance, arranged with some of his friends to make a motion for striking out all after the enacting clause in a tariff bill then pending in the House, and substitute his own. By this easy manœuvre the technical objection was flanked, and the bill promptly came up to the Senate as a revenue measure passed by the House, and went through at once. A similar device would be the best course to adopt now, leaving the parliamentary rule to be settled at some future time on its own merits.

The repeal will be accomplished, if at all, by a slender majority; the great agricultural section feeling perfectly easy under the income tax, which is chiefly paid by the seaboard States. The fact that its whole weight falls upon one section of the country is a conspicuous proof of its injustice. The West is more prosperous and thriving than the East, and should bear its share of the public burdens. The income tax is not only unjust in itself, but it is peculiarly repugnant to American feeling. Our State Governments could lay an income tax if they chose; but none of them ever thought of doing so, and no party in a State would dare make so odious an experiment. All the States tax *property*, and not *income*. It would shock the general sense of fairness to exempt rich men who own unimproved real estate, such as city and village lots which are rapidly rising in value but yield no immediate income, and tax widows who own a mortgage or a few railroad shares on which they receive regular interest or dividends. An income tax in this country abounds with that kind of injustice, and nothing but the pressure of a gigantic war would have reconciled the people to it even for a limited period.

We borrowed the income tax from England, without considering the difference in the circumstances of the two countries. Even in England the income tax is acknowledged to be inequitable by the very statesmen who advocate its temporary continuance. But in England agriculture bears its fair share of the burden with other great pursuits, while in this country agriculture escapes. And yet England is not, to so great an extent as the United States, an agricultural country. She does not grow nearly enough grain to feed her own people, whereas we are exporters of breadstuffs, as well as of other great agricultural staples like cotton and tobacco. Now in England nearly half of the income tax is paid by the land, and this part of it is assessed without self-appraisement by the tax-payers or any sort of inquisitorial process by the Government, which are the two most important among the minor objections to the income tax. The easy collection of an income tax from the agricultural interest in England, impossible here, results from a totally different system of land tenures. In England the occupants and cultivators of land are seldom its owners. The farmers lease their land; and the income tax being assessed on the rental, there is no chance for evasion and no necessity for inquisitorial meddling with private affairs. As between agriculture on the one hand, and trade and the professions on the other, the income tax in England is collected with a rough approximation to justice; agriculture, however, paying rather *more* than its due share owing to the impossibility of evasion. But in this country, agriculture, which is our greatest interest and comprises the chief bulk of our wealth, pays next to nothing, nearly the whole burden being thrown upon other pursuits. There could not be a grosser violation of equity.

Even those who passed and those who renewed the income tax confess in their very enactments that it is not fit to be a permanent part of our fiscal system. It was at first imposed under the pressure of an overruling necessity; and to reconcile the people to so odious a burden, they were assured that the tax should be discontinued at the beginning of the year 1870. Congress violated the pledge without the shadow of an excuse. With a surplus revenue of a hundred millions a year, the Government had no need of the income tax. Thanks to the zeal, good sense, and fairness of Commissioner Pleasanton, we were in a fair way to get rid of it, when this foolish technical hitch arose between the two houses. If the technical point cannot be adjusted, we hope there may be wisdom enough to drop it out of sight and put the repeal through by a fresh start in the House.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL HAS ESTABLISHED A Law and Collection Agency for Pennsylvania and New Jersey at No. 514 WALNUT Street. [12 29

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17 6

☞ DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31, 1871.

Due notice will be given when the Tax Duplicates for the year 1871 will be ready for the payment of Taxes.

ROBERT H. BEATTY,
1 31 6t Receiver of Taxes.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths}

☞ OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL CO., No. 303 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, February 7, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Managers for the ensuing year.

1 28 8t E. G. GILES, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, February the 6th, at 12 o'clock M., to elect seven directors to serve the ensuing year.

R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, January 27, 1871. 1 27 8t

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 400 WALNUT STREET, January 2, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes.

ALEX. W. WISTER,
1 2tf Secretary.

☞ CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY OFFICE No. 314½ WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1871.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY will be held at their office on MONDAY, February 13, at 12 o'clock M., to elect Five Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

NORTON JOHNSON,
2 1 w6t Secretary.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1871.

The premium on Gold Interest on City Loans of July, 1870, will be paid in currency on and after February 6, 1871.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
2 2 4t City Treasurer.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR SUPPLYING THE POOR WITH SOUP, No. 338 GRISCOM Street, appeal to the public for the annual aid necessary to conduct their operations. No paid collector is employed, but each member is authorized to receive donations.

JOS. S. LEWIS, President, No. 1504 Pine street.
WM. EVANS, Treasurer, No. 613 Market street.
JAS. T. SHINN, Broad and Spruce streets.
SAMUEL HUSTON, No. 407 Walnut street.
JACOB P. JONES, No. 1608 Market street.
CALEB WOOD, No. 524 S. Second street. 1 21 2w

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, the 21st day of February, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at CONCERT HALL, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1871, at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
2 1 17t Secretary.

☞ THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1871.

The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at its Office, Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such further business as may come before them.

R. PATTERSON,
2 2 10t Secretary.

☞ THE ATHENÆUM OF PHILADELPHIA.—The Annual Meeting and Election for Directors of this Institution will be held on MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

As there are several shares on which the Annual Dues remain unpaid, the owners of them are hereby notified that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the Charter and Laws of the institution, unless the arrears are paid on or before the 10th day of March next.

GEORGE F. MOULTON,
Secretary.
February 1, 1871. 2 1 4t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20, 1871.

The Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1870, payable on and after FEBRUARY 6 prox., and that the transfer books be closed until FEBRUARY 7, 1871.

J. PARKER NORRIS,
1 21 14t Treasurer.

☞ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATORS OF THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY, held on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, the following named gentlemen were elected Managers for the ensuing year:—

JOHN RICE,
JOSEPH B. MYERS,
DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.,
JAMES H. ORNE,
JOHN C. HUNTER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers JOHN RICE was unanimously re-elected President, and J. SERGEANT PRICE Secretary and Treasurer.

J. SERGEANT PRICE,
1 21 stuthim Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,

LONDON.

BANKERS AND Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

2 2 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

A Choice Security.

We are now able to supply a limited amount of the

Catawissa Railroad Company's

7 PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS,

FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly* 100 *miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of* 1300 *acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

For further information, apply to

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WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT PAR,

THE NEW MASONIC

TEMPLE LOAN,

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Redeemable after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years.

Interest Payable March and September.

The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit.

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Stocks bought and sold on commission. Gold and Governments bought and sold. Accounts received and interest allowed, subject to Sight Drafts.

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Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

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These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

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$1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity An exhibit of the financial condition of the city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.

WILLIAM KEYSER,
JOHN K. LONGWELL,
MOSES WIESENFELD,
1 6 6m Finance Committee.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

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Dealers in Government Securities,

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SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

Free of Taxes.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and $100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

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Having sold a large portion of the

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The undersigned offer the balance for a limited period at 95 and interest added in currency.

These bonds are the cheapest investment for Trustees, Executors, and Administrators.

For further particulars, inquire of

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Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1§

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The Spring Term of the present season begins on the

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The rearrangement of classes then made enables students to enter the several schools with advantage. Students entering at this time pay only half fees.

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January 1, 1871. 1 17 6w

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Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

For circulars apply to

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 8p6

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILIP SPAEDER vs. GEORGE HAMBRECHT, fi. fa. VIRTUE C. SWEATMAN vs. GEORGE HAMBRECHT, fi. fa. September Term, 1870, Nos. 97 and 98.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the fund in court, arising from the Sheriff's sale under the above writs of *fieri facias* of the personal estate of the said GEORGE HAMBRECHT, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment at his Office, No. 518 WALNUT Street, Room No. 10, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons are required to make their claims before such Auditor or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

E. C. MITCHELL,
2 2 10t Auditor.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

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The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

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Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.

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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—An interesting and pleasing entertainment took place last evening, in the Heidelberg Lutheran Church, Melon street, above Twelfth, the occasion being the public installation of the officers of Heidelberg Lodge, No. 691, I. O. G. T.

—The net amount resulting from the late German entertainments for the benefit of the sufferers of the French and German war was $25,305·17, which will be remitted next week to the Central Relief Commission at Berlin

—The funeral of Coroner William Taylor took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1121 Wallace street, and was numerously attended. The remains were followed to the grave by Keystone Lodge, No. 271, A. Y. M., Star of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 190, I. O. O. F., and a number of other societies of which the deceased was a member.

—The Joint Committee on Schools of City Councils held a meeting in conjunction with a committee of the Board of Public Education, yesterday afternoon, and considered the estimate of expenses of the School Department for the present year. The chairman was directed to prepare a bill to be submitted to Councils making the necessary appropriation to that department. Bids were opened for the Tenth section school building at Eleventh and Cherry streets, as follows:—George Brinkworth, $19,855; Thos. McCarty, $19,850; Philip H. Somerset, $19,845. The contract was awarded to Mr. Somerset.

—At a conference meeting of the Episcopal clergy with Rev. Dr. Haight and Rev. Dr. Washburn, of the Home Missions for Colored People, the subject of the present wants of the colored race in the South was discussed.

Domestic Affairs.

—The number of passengers who arrived in this country from foreign ports during last year was 284,815.

—There are rumors of prospective Cabinet changes, but none of them are in any degree confirmed.

—Twenty-eight thousand dollars have already been contributed in Boston towards procuring a ship load of provisions for France.

—The second reception of the President and Mrs. Grant took place last evening, and was well attended by many distinguished persons.

—The best authorities estimate that with fair rains for the next sixty days California will be able to export fully 12,000,000 centals of the coming crop.

Foreign Affairs.

—Garibaldi has asked that his command be included in the armistice.

—The revictualing of Paris progresses as rapidly as circumstances permit.

—The English Admiralty have ordered the construction of ten gun-boats.

—The peace negotiations cause great consternation among the Imperialists.

—The Germans have agreed to ignore the holding of elections for the Assembly in Alsace.

—The provisioning of Paris is delayed through the defectiveness of the railways.

—The French Army of the East has virtually ceased to exist as an organized body.

—Favre refuses to attend the London Conference, nor will he authorize any one to act in his place.

—The Prussians have made another call for troops, and at short notice 300,000 additional men will be ready to march into France.

—The town of Neuenberg, on the Baden side of the Rhine, is overcrowded with French fugitive soldiers, many of whom are sick and wounded.

—Despatches from many parts of France concur in expressing the determination of the people to continue the war unless the terms proposed by Germany are greatly ameliorated.

—The French generals commanding in the north and centre of France have protested against the Prussian demands relative to the line of demarcation between the French and German armies.

—At the meeting of the London Conference yesterday Russia fully gained her object, all her pretensions being acknowledged, she yielding nothing, and Turkey obtained no new guarantee.

—At a public meeting in Bordeaux a Committee of Public Safety was nominated for the future government of France. It includes the names of MM. Gambetta, Louis Blanc, Rochefort, and Dupontal.

—Twelve opposition journals have protested against the decree issued by the Bordeaux Government on Tuesday, providing for the disqualification from the privilege of election to the Assembly of members of families reigning over France since 1789, and other Imperialists.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

The Operations for the Year 1870.

The first annual report of the Citizens' Association for the Improvement of the Streets and Roads of Philadelphia has just been published in pamphlet form. The Board of Directors, in their report to the association, say:—They owe public acknowledgment to the High Constables of the city for efficient services within the scope of their authority, and they regret they cannot in like manner accord praise to some others of the public officials for equal readiness to subserve the public interests.

The board does not hesitate to declare that a vast number of complaints affecting the lives, health, comfort, convenience, and business of our people can be promptly remedied, if those upon whom the duty rests, under the law, will take the same pains to apply the cure as they do to shirk the responsibility or to excuse the offenders. It is to be remarked, however, that notwithstanding the obstacles thus pointed out, this association has, by steady and persistent efforts, by the power of the name of the association, and by the cordial support of almost the entire press of the city, and the moral support of the people, forced at the hands of some of these very reluctant officials the abatement of very many public highway grievances. It is not necessary for the Board of Directors to advise the members of the Citizens' Association of the shameful and disgraceful state of the streets of Philadelphia, either in respect to their repair, or filthy condition; such as would be tolerated by no other city than the very patient, long-suffering and highway-taxed city of Philadelphia. The Board of Health, as at present organized, has proven to be a failure, and we do not hesitate to say that in our judgment it is incompetent to perform the duties imposed upon it. It has failed entirely in the work assigned to it of having the streets kept clean. This is no reflection upon the character of its members as individuals, for in the first place the board did not ask to have that branch of municipal business committed to them, and in the second place, they are unpaid agents, who have each their own affairs to attend to, and can scarcely be expected to give gratuitously their time and labor to a matter which requires earnest and unremitting oversight. They have failed in these particulars:—

First. They have drawn their contracts in terms calculated to allow evasion. The contractors are required to keep the streets clean, but no fixed number of sweepings (as a minimum) for each and every street is called for by the contract. Thus it is left to the judgment of, perhaps, incompetent and possibly interested inspectors to judge whether the contractors have done their duty.

The public has reason to be much dissatisfied that at least one contract was given to a party whose warrant had been refused the signature of the Mayor for failure to fulfil a former contract.

Second. The board has clearly shown an unwillingness to stop the pay of the contractors for neglect of duty, and to annul contracts, as will be instanced by the correspondence appended hereto.

Third. Complaints are referred to an inspector, and his reports are received as evidence, irrespective of the loud complaints of citizens, the daily press, and of this association.

Fourth. The Board of Health having the power to remove the oyster cart nuisance, has failed to do its duty in that respect.

The members of the Board of Health must see, in their own daily walks, that which any other citizen who is not blind sees, that there are streets upon which the sweeper has not trod for months and years—that heaps of filth are stirred up, and piled in regular succession, only to be again scattered, and repiled after the lapse of weeks or months.

That the sewer inlets are shamefully foul—that street sweeping is done, in the main, by feeble old men who have not the power to do effective work. That their sweeping is not cleansing, but a mere top surface scraping.

The Board of Health must see, as every one else does, that there is but little uniformity, system and regularity in street cleansing—that contractors will allow month after month, year after year, to pass in certain localities, without the removal of a single load of street dirt.

The remedy rests with the board: it is in their hands, and they do not apply it. Let the contracts be so made that the number of times each street is to be cleansed be clearly defined. Let the penalty be forfeiture of the contract price. The contractor must be held to an iron rule, else the duty of the board is not performed, and the public purse is plundered.

Speaking of the Highway Department the Directors say:—

"It may be truly said that in the Department of Highways there rests, under the laws and ordinances, more power to correct abuses in the matter of repairs and construction of streets, etc., than anywhere else, and it is but just to say of that department that valuable aid has been given by the Chief Commissioner to the association. Still many complaints have been uncared for, and gross violations of law and ordinances are of daily occurrence, which it is incumbent on the Board of Commissioners to remedy when they have the funds for the purpose."

The report gives a table showing that there were 624 complaints made against the passenger railway companies, of which 524 were remedied.

The receipts of the association for the year were $4997·95, and the expenditures $4167·64.

The following shows the number of complaints remedied by the Commissioners of Highways and others at the instance of the association:—

Construction and Repairs.—Notified Highway Department, 178; remedied, 114; notified individuals, 167; remedied, 126; notified railroad companies, 624; remedied, 524; notified High Constables, 17; remedied, 22; notified Gas Company, 14; remedied, 13; notified Water Department, 9; remedied 9; notified Park Commissioners, 1; remedied, 1.

Constructions and Nuisances.—Notified Highway Department, 44; remedied, 27; notified individuals, 176; remedied, 170; notified High Constables, 202; remedied, 146; notified Board of Health, 241; remedied, 176; notified individuals, 4; remedied, 3. Total complaints, 1677; remedied, 1321.

CALIFORNIA PESTS.

The Squirrels and Gophers—A War of Extermination.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of a late date said:—

"The orchards, vineyards, and wheat fields of California suffer severely from the depredations of squirrels and gophers, and the extermination of the pests should begin immediately. The practical agriculturists have long comprehended the situation, and used every means that ingenuity could devise to checkmate the greedy creatures, but without avail. The squirrels especially have multiplied rapidly. In portions of Alameda and Contra Costa counties the farmers are now compelled to hire men and boys to guard their fields with shot guns against the invasions of the rodents; and this, too, after poisoned wheat had been scattered about the infested regions. In one instance last summer the squirrels harvested half a sixty-acre field of small grain, despite all the precautions taken by the owner. Again, we have credible information of emigration enterprises inaugurated and carried out successfully in one night by the squirrels. The industrious farmer devotes months of patient labor to the thinning out of the pests, and when he flatters himself that they are effectually subdued and he is master of his own premises, recruits from the outside come pouring in, and he too frequently relinquishes the combat in despair.'

—A vein of copper has been found in Lycoming county, Pa., which will probably be worked.

—The fashionable wedding tour is now to Florida.

—Country couples take their bridal tours in Detroit street cars.

—Several Chicago clergymen have organized a raid on dancing as a "carnal joy."

—Detroit poulterers stuff their chickens with old junk to make them weigh heavy.

—They have "mush-and-milk suppers" at Toledo for the benefit of Sunday-schools.

—Chinese swindlers are splitting half dollars, making a reduction of one-third in weight.

—In 1830 the United States had forty-one miles of railroad. In 1871 there are 50,000 miles.

—"What is home without a mother?" as the young girl said when she sent her mother out to chop wood.

—"Darling, it's bed time. All the little chickens have gone to bed." "Yes, mamma, and so has the old hen."

—If brooks are, as poets call them, the most joyous things in nature, what are they always murmuring about?

—A bachelor editor, who had a pretty sister, recently wrote to another bachelor, equally fortunate, "Please exchange."

—A lady's dressmaker horrified her the other day by telling her she would "cut her body out" in the course of the afternoon.

—The planters around Montgomery, Ala., are taking in their cotton rather rapidly. The staple sells readily at market prices.

—A young lady died at a boarding-school lately of home sickness. An exchange asks why they did not try homœopathic treatment.

—The postage of envelopes spoiled in directing will be refunded in stamps by the postmaster at the place where the spoiling took place.

—A little boy, returning from Sabbath-school, said to his mother, "This cat-e-chism is too hard. Ain't there any kitty-chism for little boys?"

—To annihilate a swell salesman in a first-class furniture house, ask him "Is this the auction store?"

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000

ASSETS January 1, 1871 .. $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70 ..... $2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$2,233,204

Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,972
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

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on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
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on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'k't v'l	$1,293·557 00
	Real Estate	56,000·50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375·47
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911·73
		$1,820,727·97

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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) ..... $200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 ..... $600·388·24

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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
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INSURANCE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL ..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS .. 2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·49.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO.
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FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319·07.

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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
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ESTABLISHED 1853.

JOSEPH BECKHAUS,
No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,
ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,
Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS
CARRIAGES.
NEWEST STYLES.

Clarences, Landaus, Landauletes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phætons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.
Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

FURNITURE, ETC.

HOVER'S PATENT SOFA BED.

In consequence of certain parties representing that their Sofa Beds and Lounges are of my patent, I beg leave to inform the public that my Sofa Bed is for sale only at MOORE & CAMPION'S and ALLEN & BROTHERS', and at the Manufactory, No. 230 South SECOND Street.
This novel invention is not in the least complicated, having no cords or ropes to pull in order to regulate, or props to keep it up when in the form of a bedstead, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair. The bedstead is formed by turning out the ends, or closing them when the Sofa is wanted.

H. F. HOVER,
No. 230 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
12 2 tuf28trp PHILADELPHIA.

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SPECTACLES.
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
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H. S. TARR & SON'S
MANUFACTORY OF
Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,
GREEN Street, above Seventh,
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OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,
NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,
Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.
By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Commencing on MONDAY, February 6, 1871.
GALA SEASON OF
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE ONLY.
ESPECIAL NOTICE.
ONE NIGHT OF THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY.
THE GREAT COMBINATION presents the very popular Dramatic Prima Donna,
MRS. CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD.
The young and eminent popular Prima Donna,
MISS ROSE HERSEE.
The very celebrated Prima Donna,
MISS EMMA HOWSON.
The favorite Prima Donna Contralto,
MRS. ZELDA SEGUIN.
The popular Prima Contralto,
MISS ANNIE KEMP BOWLER.
The talented young American Contralto,
MISS FANNIE GOODWIN.
America's favorite Tenor,
MR. WM. CASTLE.
The popular Tenor,
MR. J. B. BOWLER.
The very favorite Basso Cantata,
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL.
The famous Basso,
MR. HENRI DRAYTON.
The popular Basso Buffo,
MR. EDWARD SEGUIN.
MR. AMATI DU BREUL,
MR. J. H. CHATTERSON,
MR. ARTHUR HOWELL.
A VERY LARGE AND EFFICIENT GRAND CHORUS.
FULL GRAND ORCHESTRA.
It will be readily observed that this Great Combination Company announced above is by far the largest and most efficient organization for the presentation of Grand Opera known to the American Academies.
To give additional eclat to the
BRIEF GALA SEASON,
arrangements have been consummated for the presentation of the artists of
THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY
upon several evenings in Grand Concert Numbers.
This presents the famous Germano-American Songstress,
MISS JENNY VON BUSK,
her first appearance in Philadelphia.
The very talented German Artiste,
MISS ALMA KRAUSE,
her first appearance in Philadelphia.
The celebrated Basso Profundo,
JOSEPH HERRMANS,
His first appearance this season.
The popular Tenor,
MR. WILHELM LOTTI,
His first appearance in several seasons.
The great Musical Wonder of all time, the
CHILD AMERICUS!
ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6,
GRAND INAUGURAL OF THE SEASON.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF ALL THE ARTISTS.
Balfe's exquisite and ever-popular Opera,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
ROSE HERSEE, FANNIE GOODWIN, CAMPBELL, BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, SEGUIN, CHATTERSON, and entire grand cast.
GRAND FANFARE AND CONCERT IN THE MARKET SCENE.
MISS JENNY VON BUSK
in "The Nightingale," "Alleneff," and Meyerbeer's Gipsy Song.
MR. JOSEPH HERRMANS
in Aria—"Don Giovanni," Mozart, and "The Rover is Free."
THE CHILD AMERICUS
in Grand Fantasie and Concerto—"Elfin Ripplings," accompanied by the Grand Orchestra.
The Bohemian Girl has ever been one of the most popular operas in the Repertoire of the English Opera Company. Its performance by this company has always attracted the most immense houses. It is so full of melody and beauty that each presentation seems to give fresh zest to the public desire for it.
TUESDAY—Benefit of C. W. CAMPBELL and J. F. ZIMMERMAN.
The popular and favorite "MARTHA."
WEDNESDAY—Benefit of the Popular Contralto, Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN.
MOZART'S MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
THURSDAY ..... IL TROVATORE
First Appearance of Miss EMMA HOWSON.
FRIDAY, Benefit of America's Favorite Tenor, WILLIAM CASTLE.
BEETHOVEN'S FIDELIO,
First time in English in this city.
SATURDAY, GALA FAREWELL. MATINEE.
Appearance of all the Artistes.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
SATURDAY NIGHT, ONE NIGHT ONLY, THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA—Gounod's FAUST—IN GERMAN.
Conductor ..... Mr. S. BEHRENS
Admission, $1; Secured Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Ampitheatre, 25 cents. 2 4

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
THEODORE THOMAS' UNEQUALLED CONCERT ORGANIZATION
OF
FIFTY DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3; SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Feb. 4.
The public is respectfully informed that Mr. Theodore Thomas will give
TWO GRAND CONCERTS
On Friday and Saturday Evenings, Feb. 3 and 4, and a Grand Matinee on Saturday Afternoon, Feb. 4.
First appearance of the celebrated Pianiste,
MISS ANNA MEHLIG,
Pronounced by the press wherever she has appeared the greatest Pianist that has been heard in this country. Together with the UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA, many of whom are EMINENT SOLOISTS.
Admission Tickets ..... One Dollar
Reserved Seats ..... Fifty Cents Extra
Family Circle ..... Fifty Cents
Gallery ..... Twenty-five Cents
Sale of seats at Box Office, Academy of Music, and at F. A. North & Co.'s, No. 1026 Chesnut street. 1 30 6t
The Grand Pianos used are from the Celebrated Manufactory of STEINWAY & SONS, warerooms in Philadelphia at BLASIUS BROS., No. 1005 CHESNUT Street.

MÆNNERCHOIR BAL MASQUE, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY, February 14.
One-half of the proceeds will be appropriated to the assistance of the sufferers in the French and German war. Cards of Admission $5, admitting a gentleman and one lady. Extra lady's ticket $1 each, to be had at L. Meyer's, No. 1415 Chesnut street, Lee & Walker's, No. 922 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, H. T. Schmidt's, No. 616 Arch street, J. A. Payne, No. 219 S. Broad street, Andre & Co., No. 1104 Chesnut street, and at F. A. North & Co.'s, No. 1026 Chesnut street. 1 19 tF14

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, CORNER TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
THE WONDERFUL TWO-HEADED GIRL COMBINATION,
owing to its immense success the past week, will remain a few days longer.
Receptions from 2 till 5 and from 7 till 10 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents.
Children, 25 cents. 2 2 3t*

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
GREAT SENSATION DRAMA,
IRELAND AND AMERICA.
First appearance of
MOLLY CANE.
DODGING FOR A WIFE.
The celebrated magician, Professor RENO, will appear in the great Fair Scene, with his incomprehensible wonders. 1 30 6t

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE.
GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.
Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ARCH Street, above Tenth.
THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA,
IN THEIR
SOIREES D'ETHIOPE,
unequalled throughout the world.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. 1 31 3m

ROTHERMEL'S PICTURE OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,
Now on Exhibition at
No. 1003 CHESNUT Street,
from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents. 1 21stuth

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
FAREWELL NIGHTS.
OF
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE
(Prior to his departure for Europe), commencing this SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 4,
AS
FIGHTING BOB ACRES
(first time in five years), in Sheridan's comedy of
THE RIVALS.
OR, A TRIP TO BATH.
To conclude with (only time)
MR. CLARKE as ..... TOODLES

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
E. L. DAVENPORT ..... Lessee and Manager
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Feb. 4,
THE HONEYMOON.
ROLANDO ..... E. L. DAVENPORT
And Douglas Jerrold's drama of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
WILLIAM ..... E. L. DAVENPORT
Aided by the entire
DAVENPORT STAR COMPANY.
Monday evening, the new spectacular drama of the OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN.
Tickets at Abel's Dramatic Repository, No. 1211 Chesnut street, from 9 until 5 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock,
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON AND TROUPE.
MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON at 2.
Doors open at 1 o'clock,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF PARIS.
TO-NIGHT (Saturday), at ¼ to 8.
Miss LYDIA THOMPSON as ..... PARIS
On MONDAY—LURLINE, with the moral ballet.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

$200,000
WORTH OF
CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE
TO BE CLOSED OUT, REGARDLESS OF COST.
Gay's China Palace,
No. 1012 CHESNUT STREET,
Are obliged to close out their immense stock, in consequence of the building they occupy having been sold. The entire stock must be closed out by the 1st of April, as they are obliged to vacate the premises by that time. Below we quote prices of a few leading staple goods. Fancy goods are at a still greater discount from former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 127 pieces	$18·00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5·75
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	6·75
Stone China Dining Sets, 98 pieces	7·75
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 44 ps	2·50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 ps	3·00
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 ps	3·00
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
Stone China Dining Plates, per dozen	60
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	45
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Bohemian Liquor Sets, 6 Glasses, Waiter and Bottle	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, at an immense reduction from former prices.
36 casks of Parian Marble, Leek, and Majolica Ware, all new designs, just landed from steamer Helvetia, will be included in the sale.
Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.
SHOW ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.
STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE. 1 13 stuth1m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
MARVIN'S SAFES.
The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
The Largest Assortment!!
Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.
MARVIN'S CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL
Burglar Safe
Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.
265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio
A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmw6m

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TOWER CLOCKS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM E. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE,
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FOR LOOKING-GLASSES,
RELIABLE AND CHEAP,
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

GROCERIES, ETC.

JUST RECEIVED,
Davis' Cincinnati Hams.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

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1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and TWELFTH and CHESNUT and MARKET streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 1f1

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE State House of Representatives yesterday, after considerable palaver that amounted to nothing, finally passed the bill incorporating the American Steamship Company in the shape that it came from the Senate. We sincerely hope the virtuous Josephs and the other immaculate legislators who objected to the passage of this bill until it had received the mature consideration of a committee are now satisfied that it is entirely unobjectionable, and that their consciences will not in the future accuse them for having aided in making it a law. If the virtuous gentlemen who represent us at Harrisburg were always as careful as they were in this instance to keep a sharp look-out for "snakes," they would give far greater satisfaction than they do now. But it is certainly suspicious, when hundreds of special enactments to give legislative sanction to schemes of every description for robbing the public are put through the Legislature without the slightest difficulty at every session, that there should have been a persistent effort made to delay the passage of this particular act, especially as there was good reason to believe, from the characters of the men who offered it, that the steamship company would receive a broad hint to "come down" handsomely in order to get it out of committee if it ever went there. The final passage of the bill, however, at such an early day is something for which we desire to give the Legislature due credit, and if any of the members have taken stock in the great enterprise, we hope that they may receive dividends twice as large as they now have any reason to expect. The American Steamship Company has asked very little of the State, and yet if its vessels get into operation, and a line is established between this port and Europe, the interests of Pennsylvania will be materially promoted; and the people of the interior are nearly, if not quite, as much concerned in the success of the enterprise as the citizens of Philadelphia. To make the proposed line a success from the very commencement, it will be necessary for the people of the entire State to take a lively interest in it; and if such interest is manifested there will not be the slightest difficulty in enabling the steamers to pay handsomely from the first trip that is made, and not only the commerce of Philadelphia, but all the industrial interests of the city and State, will receive an impetus that they could receive in no other manner.

PRESIDENT BAEZ, of San Domingo, has written a letter to this country warmly praising the action of President Grant in having a commission appointed to visit Dominica, and in making such a stubborn fight for the annexation of that island. Baez rejoices in the belief that Grant's "firmness, intelligence, and deep convictions" will lead to a "triumph over the obstacles and calumnies of gratuitous enemies, both in the United States" and in Dominica, and he praises "the brilliant and persuasive message of President Grant," which he has had inserted in the official Baez bulletin. The rulers of the two countries are, therefore, evidently in the most delightful accord; and it only remains to be seen whether forty millions of the masses in this country, and a few hundred thousand of the rank and file in the little West Indian island, can be brought up to the same cordial state of feeling.

ANOTHER PENSION LAW was under consideration in the Senate yesterday. Something more is to be done for all soldiers of the war of 1812 who served their country for the protracted term of fourteen days, and also for the widows of these veterans. It was estimated that this bill would take $5,000,000 annually from the Treasury; and, from the nature of the proposed pension claims, there can be little doubt that a large portion of this money will go into the pockets of the pension agents. Congress seems disposed to run the pension business in the ground. The home guards and State militia who served thirty days in the late war are not generally considered as particularly deserving objects of annual pensions, and we can scarcely see that justice demands, in the present state of the national finances, that men who sixty years ago gave two weeks' time to their country should now be made recipients of liberal pensions. Before tax-payers display too much gratitude for this new imposition, they should be careful to inquire how much of it is intended for the benefit of greedy agents and how much for the fourteen-day veterans.

NO APPROPRIATION for work on League Island is contained in the naval appropriation bill, and it seems that the only chance of having money devoted to that purpose, at the present session of Congress, is to have a clause inserted in the miscellaneous appropriation bill. It is astonishing how uniformly Congress draws the purse-strings tightly when any appropriation which would benefit Philadelphia comes up for consideration. The standard maxim seems to be, Millions for New England, New York, or the West, but not a penny for the metropolis of Pennsylvania.

IF THE CADETS at West Point do not speedily grow circumspect and less refractory, they will acquire as bad a reputation as the office-holders. No sooner is the row raised by their young colored associate hushed up than new troubles arise, and this time Cadet Grant (the son of the President), together with the sons of several distinguished army officers, is involved in trouble. Poor Uncle Sam has a sad time with the objects of his bounty. Whether he puts them in office or sends them to school, they are perpetually doing things which they ought not to do and leaving undone things which they should do.

THE NEW complications in Europe arising from the sudden increase of the power of Germany, the annihilation of French prestige, and the bold demands of Russia, have inspired England with a more amiable spirit towards the United States than she has ever before manifested. As matters are progessing now, John Bull will not only soon be ready to do us tardy justice in a very mild way, but be willing to postpone stabbing us again in the back until he gets another particularly good chance.

OBITUARY.

Charles H. Woodwell.

Charles H. Woodwell, a well-known New England journalist, died at Worcester, Massachusetts, a few days ago. Mr. Woodwell was a native of Newburyport, Massachusetts, and at the time of his death was about forty-three years of age. He was bred a printer, and for a considerable time worked at the case in the offices of several Boston newspapers. He afterwards became a reporter on the Boston *Transcript*, and subsequently he was attached to the editorial staffs of the *Post* and *Advertiser*. During the war for the suppression of the Rebellion he was one of the most active and intelligent among the newspaper correspondents, and his letters to the Boston *Advertiser* excited much attention. About two years ago Mr. Woodwell purchased an interest in the Worcester *Evening Gazette*, and was making a valuable piece of property of it when he was suddenly removed by death.

Rev. Alonzo Hill, D. D.

Rev. Alonzo Hill, D. D., a prominent Unitarian clergyman, died at his residence, Worcester, Massachusetts, on Wednesday, at the age of seventy-one. Mr. Hill was born at Harvard on the 19th of June, 1800, and graduated at Harvard College in 1822. He was ordained in 1827, and was called to the First Unitarian Church of Worcester, and remained in charge of it up to the time of his death. Mr. Hill was for a number of years one of the overseers of Harvard College and Secretary of the American Antiquarian Society. He always took the highest interest in the cause of education, and was universally respected and beloved by all who knew him.

Feodor Dietz.

The celebrated German battle painter, Feodor Dietz, died recently at Gray, in France, of heart disease, while he was acting as one of the managers of the Baden Sanitary Corps. He was born at Carlsruhe in 1812, and was court painter to the Grand Duke of Baden. His principal works were "The Death of Max Piccolomini," "The Night Review," "Destruction of Heidelberg by the French," "Blucher Crossing the Rhine," "Blucher's March to Paris," and "Vienna Besieged by the Turks," an immense wall painting which he had just completed.

Sir George Hayter.

Sir George Hayter, principal painter in ordinary to the Queen, died recently in London at the age of seventy-eight. He was born in 1792, and received his first art training from his father, Mr. Charles Hayter, who was drawing teacher to the Princess Charlotte. At an early age George Hayter obtained two gold medals at the Royal Academy, and was otherwise distinguished. In 1815 he was appointed painter of miniatures and portraits to the Princess Charlotte and his Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg (the late King of the Belgians). He studied in Rome from 1816 to 1819, and became a member of the Academy of St. Luke in that city. Afterwards he took up his residence in Rome, where he painted historical pictures and portraits for a number of years.

NOTICES.

INDEPENDENCE FOR WOMEN.—*From Demorest's Magazine.*—With a Grover & Baker Machine, a woman can not only support herself comfortably, but a family. Its capacity for executing all kinds of work, its rapidity, its perfect reliability, adapt it particularly to the demands of family sewing, and a clever operator is never at a loss for the employment of herself and machine, at remunerative prices.

The value of the Grover & Baker Machine has been demonstrated by its steady advance in public estimation, until it now stands at the head of all its competitors. It has all the advantages of an elastic stitch, without the serious objections to a single thread, which is so liable to rip, or the lock stitch, which is so liable to break.

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SOMETIMES A COLD WILL NOT YIELD TO ORDINARY REMEDIES, because of the severe inflammation of the delicate lining of the tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, finally exhausting the strength of the patient, and developing very serious disease. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant seldom fails to remove these symptoms by relieving the lungs of all obstructing matter, and healing all soreness. Pleurisy, Asthma, and Bronchitis are likewise cured by this standard remedy, and the reputation it has maintained for over thirty years, affords the best guarantee of its merit. Sold everywhere.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ ST. MARK'S CHURCH, LOCUST, ABOVE Sixteenth street.—Free (choral) service to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock.

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE Street, below Sixth.—Rev. J. P. CONKEY, Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P.M. 2 4 stu*

☞ BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D., will preach Sunday morning and evening. Strangers cordially invited.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Choral service and sermon to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. 2 4 stu*

☞ REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL PREACH in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and Rev. Dr. WESTON, of the Baptist Church, at 7½ P. M.

☞ MESSIAH LUTHERAN CHURCH, SIXTEENTH and JEFFERSON Streets.—Rev. Dr. CONRAD at 10½ A. M., Rev. Dr. STORK 7½ P. M. Subject—"Saul and the Witch of Endor." Come.

☞ CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.—Preaching by Rev. A. REED, D. D., Pastor, to-morrow (Sabbath) morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. All persons are cordially invited.

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, S. E. CORNER ARCH and BROAD Streets.—Preaching Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. C. H. PAYNE, D. D. Evening subject—"Daniel, the Uncompromising Young Man."

☞ SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street and PENN Square.—Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK, Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Subject in the afternoon—"The Law of Eternal Life."

☞ SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace.—Rev. L. P. HORNBERGER, Pastor. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

☞ NORTH TENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, below Girard avenue.—Rev. MATTHEW NEWKIRK, Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M.—"Christian Beneficence," and 7½ P. M.—"Ruth, the Virtuous." Strangers welcome.

☞ DIVINE SERVICE (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL) will be held in the hall of the COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, THIRTY-NINTH Street, above Market, on Sunday, February 5th, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30.

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening, the fourth sermon of the series. Subject—"Is Christianity a Failure?" Strangers welcome.

☞ ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Rev. GEORGE F. CAIN, Pastor, will preach a sermon on "Temperance," on Sunday evening, February 5th, on behalf of Sunnyside Division, No. 119, S. of T. EDWARD G. WEST, R. S.

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Pastor, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, will preach to-morrow evening the third sermon of the series upon "The Scriptural Development of Christianity." Subject, "Legal and Ritual—Moses."

☞ REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., OF NEW YORK, will deliver his lecture on "Rewards and Punishments of Life," in CONCERT HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 16. Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at Gould & Fischer's, No. 923 Chesnut street. Reserved seats will be sold for one week without extra charge.

☞ SPIRITUALISM.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER will lecture at the Church ELEVENTH and WOOD streets, to-morrow (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—"Did Christianity introduce a *new* idea as to the relations Man sustains to God and his fellow-man?"
Evening subject—The concluding lecture of the series recently delivered at Concert Hall on "The Bible and Modern Infidelity."

WINES.

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HANS BREITMANN AS AN UHLAN. *An Entire New Book, making the "Fourth Series of the Breitmann Ballads."* Price Seventy-five cents.

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650 dozen Huck and Damask Towels.
Towellings of every description.
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Linen Sheetings, all the widths.
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Fresh importation for Spring.
Embroidered Piano Covers.
Piano Covers $10 to $30.
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$5000 REWARD.

STOLEN on the night of February 2, 1871, from the KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK of Philadelphia, TWENTY-FOUR ($24,000) THOUSAND U. S. 5-20 Bonds of 1865, January and July, numbered as follows:—

39,067	151,555	203,516	203,551	204,331
68,716	203,510	203,517	204,262	204,332
68,717	203,511	203,518	204,328	204,333
71,864	203,514	203,519	204,329	204,334
171,564	203,515	203,520	204,330	

Also, FIVE THOUSAND ($5000) U. S. 5-20 Bonds of 1867, Nos. as follows:—

180,898 | 188,193 | 188,194 | 188,195 | 2157

Five Thousand Dollars will be paid for the recovery of the bonds, or in proportion to the amount recovered.
Information to be sent to
DAVID SCULL,
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Or C. T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,
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From KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK, on the 2d of February, 1871, Seven Thousand Five-twenty Bonds of 1862 and 1864, May and November (Coupons), Nos. as follows:—

5,921	$1000	23,154	$1000
15,199	1000	23,155	1000
1,323	500	67,032	1000
1,324	500	67,331	1000

Any information of the above communicate to GEORGE DEHAVEN, No. 31 COLUMBIA Avenue; or C. T. YERKES, Jr., & Co., No. 20 S. THIRD Street, where a liberal reward will be given. 2 3 3t

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THE FIRM OF J. E. CALDWELL & CO expires this day by limitation.
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NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day entered into Copartnership under the name of
J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
and will continue the business at No. 902 CHESNUT Street.
JAMES E. CALDWELL,
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GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS,
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An Elegant Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices.
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Steinway & Sons'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
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With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
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ALBRECHT,
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Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes, recommend their stock of first-class instruments. Every instrument is warranted and prices moderate.
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FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE PREMISES No. 722 CHESNUT Street. The store has recently been fitted up with a new front, etc. The house is suitable for a hotel or boarding-house. The store will be rented without the dwelling if desired. Lot, 25 feet by 145 feet.
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CHESNUT STREET LOT FOR SALE.—Nos. 1729 and 1731, 40 feet front by 120 feet deep to street at the back. Apply to JOHN CRUMP, No. 1731 CHESNUT Street, or at COLONNADE HOTEL. 1 26 13t*

FOR SALE, MEDIUM SIZE, MODERATE price, very desirable House, No. 2007 Walnut street. Back buildings, all modern improvements, in perfect order. S. KINGSTON McCAY,
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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Theodore Thomas' First Concert.

The concerts given in this city last season by Mr. Thomas were only partially successful in attracting the attention they deserved from the public. The fact is, they were absolute surprises to a large number of those who attended them, and the number of performances given was too limited to make a proper impression on the general public. Mr. Thomas and his orchestra, however, established a reputation that in the future will most certainly insure large and appreciative audiences. The three entertainments announced for last night, this afternoon, and to-night have excited the greatest interest, and the attendance at the Academy at the first concert last evening was as large and appreciative as could be desired.

The performance was one in regard to which it is impossible to say anything but praise. The selections were excellent, and exhibited the characteristics of widely different schools of music. They combined the grave and gay, the scientific and the merely popular, in a manner calculated to suit the tastes of a miscellaneous but not uncultured audience, while the perfect style in which they were rendered was itself a rare pleasure to all who listened to them. Mr. Thomas not only has his orchestra in perfect training, but being something more than a musical drill-master, he is able to express all the sentiment and sensuous charms of music in such a manner as no other leader we have ever had here has done. The first part of the programme last evening presented compositions of somewhat elaborate character, and consisted of the *Tannhauser* overture, an "adagio" from Beethoven's *Prometheus;* a "Polonaise" by Weber, with instrumentation by Liszt, and Liszt's symphonic poem of "Les Preludes." The second part was of somewhat lighter music, and was made up of the overture to Nicolai's *Merry Wives of Windsor*, Schumann's "Traumerai," Strauss' "Blue Danube" waltz, a "Nocturne" by Chopin, a Tarantelle by Liszt, a polka mazourka and polka schnell by Strauss, and the overture to Ambroise Thomas' *Mignon*.

Miss Anna Mehlig executed the "Polonaise" in the first part and the "Nocturne" and "Tarantelle" in the second part in such a manner as to prove herself a pianist of the first rank. She is undoubtedly one of the most accomplished lady performers on the piano we have had in this city. She fully deserved the cordial applause that greeted her efforts last evening. The piano used last evening by Miss Mehlig was a Steinway grand, from the warerooms of Blasius Brothers, No. 1006 Chesnut street. This magnificent instrument was remarkable for its purity and brilliancy of tone, and deserves special mention. We regret that Mr. Thomas and his fine combination of talent propose making such a brief stay in Philadelphia at present, and it is to be hoped that the enthusiasm manifested by the large audience at the Academy last evening will have the effect of inducing them to return soon and often.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Theodore Thomas and his orchestra, assisted by Miss Anna Mehlig, will give a matinee performance this afternoon and a grand concert this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. S. Clarke will commence a farewell engagement of seven performances this evening, by appearing as "Bob Acres" in *The Rivals* and as "Foodles."

AT THE CHESNUT the comedy of *The Honeymoon* and the drama of *Black-Eyed Susan* will be performed this evening.

On Monday next Foster's spectacular drama of *The Old Man of the Mountain* will be produced.

AT THE ARCH *Paris; or, The Apple of Discord* will be represented this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN attractive variety performances will be given this afternoon and evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the burlesque of *Pocohontas* will be performed this afternoon and the drama of *The Drunkard* this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a minstrel entertainment will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the dramas of *Ireland and America* and *Dodging for a Wife* are announced for this evening.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING the two-headed girl and other curiosities will be on exhibition this afternoon and evening.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.—On Monday a season of English opera will commence at the Academy of Music with *The Bohemian Girl;* on Tuesday, for the benefit of Mr. C. W. Campbell, box-book-keeper of the Academy, and J. F. Zimmerman, treasurer of the opera company, *Martha;* on Wednesday, for the benefit of Mrs. Seguin, *The Marriage of Figaro;* on Thursday, *Trovatore;* on Friday, for the benefit of Mr. Castle, *Fidelio,* and on Saturday afternoon *Oberon.* On Saturday evening *Faust* will be given in German. In addition to the English Company Mr. Joseph Herrmans, Mr. William Lotti, Miss Jenny Von Busk, Miss Alma Krause, and the child Americus will appear on several evenings of the season.

CITY ITEMS.

CORSETS, CORSETS,
CORSETS, CORSETS,
PRICES REDUCED,
PRICES REDUCED,
THE LADIES' OPPORTUNITY.
THE LADIES' OPPORTUNITY.
50 CENTS GOOD HAND-MADE CORSETS.
70 CENTS SUPERIOR NEW CORSET.
85 CENTS FINELY-TRIMMED CORSET.
85 CENTS SPLENDID WOVEN CORSET.
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THE ONE DOLLAR Patent Circular Gore Corset, now having a marked success, is well shaped and made up in a superior manner. It is the ladies' favorite. To secure increased patronage Mr. Finn is presenting a splendid line of Corsets at figures far below usual rates.

Also, full lines of finer goods at moderate prices.

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WE PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been administered. Cures dysentery, and diarrhœa, and wind colic. Sure to regulate the bowels.

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THE ONLY ONES which effectually will CURE CORNS and BUNIONS, are manufactured by

G. KRAUSE, Apothecary,
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BURNETT'S COLOGNE the best made in America.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

FOR OYSTERS always "FRESH, FAT, AND INVITING," Stewed, Steamed, Roasted, Panned, Broiled, Fried, and Raw, go to Leach's, northeast corner Ninth and Chesnut. Half peck steamed oysters, 25 cents.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & CO., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

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is now the standard remedy for Singers, Public Speakers, and all affections of the Throat. 25 cents per box. Druggists sell it. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Sole Manufacturers, S. W. corner of Twelfth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

HARGREAVES—ARMSTRONG.—On the 2d instant, by Rev. W. C. Robinson, No. 262 North Thirteenth street, Mr. WILLIAM HARGREAVES to MISS MARGARET ARMSTRONG, of this city.

LEA—SERGEANT.—On Thursday, February 2d, 1871, at the Church of the Mediator, Kingsbridge, N. Y., by the Rev. W. T. Wilson, RICHARD M. LEA to SERENA R., youngest daughter of William Sergeant.

SPIELBERGER—VONDERLIND.—On Tuesday evening, January 3d, 1871, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 2112 North Seventh street, by the Rev. John G. Neuber, Mr. WILLIAM SPIELBERGER to MISS KATE F. VONDERLIND, eldest daughter of Lewis Vonderlind, Esq., both of this city.

DIED.

COTTRELL.—On the 2d instant, J. FREDERICK COTTRELL, aged 62 years. Interment at Columbia, Pa.

MORAN.—On the 3d instant, CATHARINE, wife of Michael Moran, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 616 South Seventh street, on Monday morning, at half-past 8 o'clock. Solemn High Mass at St. Paul's Church. Interment at New Cathedral Cemetery.

EASTLACK.—On the 30th ultimo, CLARK V. EASTLACK, in the 36th year of his age.

Not my will, O Lord, but Thine be done!

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Order of United American Mechanics, viz.:—State Council of Pennsylvania; Vigilant Council, No. 12; Union Degree Council, No. 22, U. A. M.; Funeral Benefit Association; Trustees of Southwark Hall; Trustees of Fourth and George Streets Hall; also Meredian Sun Lodge, No. 477, I. O. O. F., and Independence Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon next, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 314 George street. To proceed to the St. John's M. E. Church Vault.

WOODWARD.—On the 1st instant, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, HENRIETTA P., daughter of Sarah and the late Amor Woodward, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1822 Mervine street, above Eleventh, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SHIRT MANUFACTURER.

JOHN

WANAMAKER,

MANUFACTURER

OF

FINE LINEN SHIRTS,

818 AND 820

CHESNUT

STREET.

SHIRT MANUFACTURER.

☞ EVERY MERCANTILE HOUSE SHOULD have their Letter Heads printed in Copying Ink at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS', FIFTH and CHESNUT. 1t

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

☞ H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St.
IMMENSE STOCK
OF THE BEST BRANDS
IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.
Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,
THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE.
The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. ☞2 48mwf

☞ STOKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the NEW ERA OIL, LUMBER, AND MINING COMPANY, the NORTHERN LIGHT PETROLEUM COMPANY, and the CHARTER OAK PETROLEUM COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, will be held at the office, No. 129 South FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, TUESDAY, 14th February, 1871, at 4½ o'clock P. M.
JOHN WANAMAKER, Secretary.
Philadelphia, February 3, 1871. 2 4*

☞ OFFICE OF CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION, No. 506 WALNUT STREET.
FEBRUARY 4, 1871.
The annual meeting of the members of the CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION for the improvement of the streets and roads of Philadelphia will be held at the Board of Trade rooms, No. 505 CHESNUT Street, on MONDAY next, February 6, at 12 o'clock, noon, at which time an election for eight directors to serve for three years will take place.
The annual report, showing the work of the Association for the past year, will be submitted and the attendance of every member is requested.
1t J. H. DINGEE, Secretary.

☞ FOR THE RELIEF AND EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR.
"THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA."
This old and well-known benevolent organization is now permanently located at
NO. 533 ARCH STREET,
where a store has been opened for the sale of Hosiery, Gentlemen's Wear, etc. Plain and Fancy Sewing will also be taken in. Profits to be distributed to the poor.
Donations in money, clothing, etc., are solicited.
GEORGE H. STUART, President.
THOMAS T. MASON, Treasurer.
2 4 s 2t No. 419 ARCH Street.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom

on Chesnut street.

1 18 2mdp CORNELIUS & SONS

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, No. 110 Jacoby street, between Race and Cherry streets. On Tuesday, February 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Jacoby street, between Race and Cherry streets, No. 110; containing in front on Jacoby street 20 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet. It has the gas introduced, bath, etc. Terms—Cash. Possession 1st of October next.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 4 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—2 Two-story Frame Dwellings, No. 1747 Fitler street, Nineteenth ward. On Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those 2 two-story frame dwellings and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, marked in a plan of Peter A. Browne's Islington lots No. 47, situate on the southeasterly side of Fitler street, also called Tilghman street, No. 1747, Nineteenth ward; containing in front on Fitler street 20 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet, more or less Clear of all incumbrance.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Well secured Ground Rent of $150 a Year. On Tuesday, Feqruary 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well secured redeemable yearly ground rent of $150 a year, clear of taxes, issuing out of all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick store and dwelling thereon erected, situate at the S. W. corner of Cedar and Dickinson streets, Nineteenth ward; containing in front on Cedar street 14 feet, and extending along Dickinson street 60 feet.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 4 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE—Two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2221 Carpenter street, west of Twenty-second street. On TUESDAY, February 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Carpenter street, 199 feet west of Twenty-second street, No. 2221, containing in front on Carpenter street 15 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. The house contains 6 rooms, Subject to a yearly ground rent of $63.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 4 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

EYRE

AND

LANDELL,

ARCH STREET.

GOOD BLACK SILKS

UNDER VALUE,

BETWEEN SEASONS.

1 27 mwsSmrp

1871.

BLACK SILKS

"AT THORNLEY'S,"

EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS.

Having got through with our annual stock-taking, we now open up a splendid stock of "BLACK SILKS" very much under regular prices, and of most EXBELLENT QUALITY.

Good Black Gros Grains for $1 50.
Rich Black Gros Grains for $1 75.
Very Rich Beautiful Silks for $2 00.
Heavy, Smooth, Soft Flossy Silk, $2 50.
Sublime Quality Rich Lyons Silks, $3 00.
Superb Black Silks, Queenly, $3 50.
Most Magnificent Black Silks for $4 50.

We know that the above goods cannot be excelled in the "UNITED STATES" for quality and cheapness.

We also offer a full line of colors in

Best Kid Gloves,

Every pair of which we warrant, and if through any mishap they rip or tear in putting on, we at once give another pair instead.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

2 8 thstu† PHILADELPHIA.

Established in 1853.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES
FOR
DRY GOODS,
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

ALEXANDER RICKEY,

2 10 tuths No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

NOTTINGHAM LACE FOR CURTAINS.—Invite special attention to a lot of 1100 yards, of one pattern, at 30 cents per yard, and to remind you that parties that can handle lots of this size can buy and sell cheap; also, two lots, nearly as large, wider, and good quality, only 37½ cents per yard.

IMITATION CROCHET EDGING.

Just purchased one case, nine hundred dollars' worth, of this low-priced and very strong lace edging, by the yard, dozen, piece, or carton, at importers' lowest price list.

HAMBURG EDGING, INSERTING, AND FLOUNCING.

We have now the largest, choicest, and cheapest stock of this item yet offered by us, and, by buying very largely can offer advantages to the purchaser of yard or piece.

REGISTERED EMBROIDERY EDGING.

Some new and some of the older and best patterns at reduced prices.

FRENCH VALENCIENNES EDGING,

almost real. Just received, very large lots of this desirable lace, under regular prices, at
WORNE'S Lace, Embroidery, and White Goods Store, No. 38 North EIGHTH Street. 1t*

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

OVER FIVE MILLIONS ($5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTINGUISHER

Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Eneu, Johnson & Co., Rimby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.

CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement.

Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder.

N. B.—One style made specially for private residences.

Union Fire Extinguisher Company,

OFFICE, (1 28 stuthrp

No. 118 MARKET STREET.

WISHART'S COLUMN.

THE MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF TAR.

The pine tree has long been known to possess valuable medical properties. For pulmonary diseases it is doubtful whether any remedy has as yet been discovered equal to it. It seems to change and renew the very structure on which it acts, and to infuse into the system an indescribable power equal to the natural power before disease had even taken hold of the body, so as to make, as it were, an entirely new tissue, and to give a newness of life and energy which one who has been sick a long time knows the value of ut cannot fully describe. The great objection, however, to all tar preparations has been their unpleasant taste, and consequent liability to sickness and nauseate the stomach. We have before us, however, a preparation of the kind referred to, which obviates all these objections, and is as agreeable to the palate as it is valuable in the cure of disease. We mean "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial," a real, genuine, *bona fide* medicinal cordial, distilled from the pine tree by a process known only to the Doctor himself, the sale and popularity of which are only equalled by the amount of suffering it has relieved, and the number of diseases it is so well calculated to effectually cure. In the Pine Tree Tar Cordial the invalid may be sure he has a remedy of very extraordinary power for throat and lung affections, and when taken in conjunction with the "Great American Dyspepsia Pills," an infallible cure for dyspepsia, liver complaint, sick headache, and the many ailments arising from a disordered state of the liver and digestive organs.

In our sphere as publishers we feel some degree of cautiousness in what we recommend to our readers, but when we know of anything of value to the public we shall not hesitate to make it known through our columns. We advise those of our readers who are suffering from dyspepsia, etc., to give Dr. Wishart's celebrated remedies a trial.

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients at the office parlors. Associated with him are three consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public free of charge.

This opportunity is offered by no other institution in the country.

Thousands of certificates of absolute cure (when all else failed to afford relief), as well as recommendatory letters without number, have been received by Dr. Wishart, the proprietor, attesting the uniform success with which they have been employed. Many of said letters are from the highest sources, including eminent statesmen, Governors, State judges, clergymen, etc.—men slow to be convinced, prejudiced perhaps at first, but feeling themselves under a sense of duty bound to tell the Doctor what they had done for them and to recommend them to others. The Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial are sold by all druggists throughout the world. They can also be obtained at Dr. WISHART'S GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE, No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia, where a successful practising physician can be consulted each day, free of charge. Those in need of professional aid or counsel will do well to make a note of the above. Communications by mail, soliciting professional advice, *will be considered strictly confidential and promptly answered, free of charge.* The most complete stock of Family Medicines, Hair Preparations, Perfumery, etc., in the city. Give us a trial. Address all communications,

L. Q. C. WISHART,

No. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,

1 14 21 28 ws28t PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORES,

1128 CHESNUT Street and 828 ARCH Street.

NEW SHIRTING LINENS.

In addition to our usual very extensive stock of FIRST-CLASS IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, we have received new invoices for Spring Sales of

690 PIECES GOLDEN-FLAX IRISH LINENS.
MEDIUM IRISH LINENS, IMPERIAL IRISH LINENS.
RICHARDSON SON'S & OWDEN'S LINENS, ALL QUALITIES.
PRICES STILL LOWER! OUR NEW PRICE LISTS!

We are careful to give to our customers the benefit of any decline of prices in Europe, and take pleasure in notifying our friends that WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO SELL OUR FIRST-CLASS LINENS AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM LAST SEASON'S PRICES.

MILLIKEN'S SHIRT BOSOMS.

We are now prepared to supply our CELEBRATED SHIRT BOSOMS of every style and quality.
PRICES OF BOSOMS REDUCED TO CORRESPOND TO THE REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF LINENS.
1 14 sm6m

FINANCIAL

NEW 7·30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for Sale at Par, and Accrued Interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRAND GOLD BONDS OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest Semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5000, and $10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7·30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 6-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one-third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

For sale in Philadelphia by

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
No. 121 South THIRD Street.
GLENDENING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 S. THIRD Street.
BOWEN & FOX,
No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,
N. W. cor. FOURTH and MARKET.
T. A. BIDDLE & CO.,
No. 326 WALNUT Street.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 38 South THIRD Street.
BULL & NORTH,
No. 121 South THIRD Street.
BARKER BROS & CO.,
No. 28 South THIRD Street.
EMORY, BENSON & CO.,
No. 6 South THIRD Street.
B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
N.W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT.
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 South THIRD Street.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
No. 309 WALNUT Street.
CHARLES B. KEEN,
No. 325 WALNUT Street.
JNO. S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 South THIRD Street.
NARR & LADNER,
No. 30 South THIRD Street.
M. SCHULTZ & CO.,
No. 44 South THIRD Street.
BIOREN & CO.,
No. 150 South THIRD Street.
JOHN K. WILDMAN,
No. 26 South THIRD Street.
CHARLES T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
WILLIAM T. ELBERT,
No. 321 WALNUT Street.
J. H. TROTTER,
No. 322 WALNUT Street.
S. M. PALMER & CO.,
No. 26 South THIRD Street.
D. M. ROBINSON & CO.,
No. 138 South THIRD Street.
SAMUEL WORK,
No. 54 South THIRD Street.
GEORGE J. BOYD,
No. 18 South THIRD Street.
H. H. WILTBANK,
No. 305 WALNUT Street.
RALEY & WILSON,
No. 41 South THIRD Street.
WALLACE & KEENE,
No. 148 South THIRD Street.
STERLING & CO.,
No. 110 South THIRD Street.
WILLIAM C. MORGAN & CO.,
No. 23 South THIRD Street.
G. & W. Y. HEBERTON,
No. 52 S. THIRD Street.
JAMES E. LEWARS & CO.,
No. 29 S. THIRD Street.
1 26 tuwthfs4ot

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

THE

NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY'S

WATCHES,

[(Factory, Springfield, Mass.

In presenting their Watches to the American public, we do so with the knowledge that in point of finish and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the price to any Watch made in this country.

For sale by

ALEX. R. HARPER,

Successo to John M. Harper,

No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,

SECOND STORY, (2 2 2mrp

Salesroom of the American Watch.

COTTON.—MIDDLING FAIR AND MIDDLING Gulfs, Alabama and Uplands, samples, clean stain, etc., for sale by

WILLIAM M. GREINER,
1 20 smo No. 109 CHESNUT Street.

INSURANCE.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

Incorporated March 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

No. 34 N. FIFTH St.,

INSURES

Buildings,
Household Furniture and
Merchandise Generally

FROM LOSS BY FIRE,

(In the city of Philadelphia only).

Statement of the Assets of the Association January 1, 1871, published in conformity with the provisions of an act of Assembly approved April 5, 1842:—

Bonds and Mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia	$1,556,967 92
Ground Rents in the city of Philadelphia	22,380 33
Real Estate Office, No. 34 North Fifth street	50,381 41
Furniture and Fixtures of Office	5,029 29
United States 5-20 Registered Bonds	45,000 00
Cash on hand	24,449 62
	$1,705,319 07

Trustees.

WM. H. HAMILTON, CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW, JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG, ROBERT SHOEMAKER,
JOSEPH R. LYNDALL, PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS, MAHLON S. DICKINSON
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, PETER WILLIAMSON,
JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON,
PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
WM. T. BUTLER,
1 31 tu†hs3t SECRETARY.

"THE PROVIDENT."

PROVIDENT

Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

No 111 South FOURTH Street.

The dividend received by a policy-holder is the difference between the *actual cost* of insurance and the premium paid. This company is expressly required by its charter to divide every dollar of surplus thus arising among its policy-holders. It is therefore purely mutual.

The New York report for 1870 shows that the assets of this company are in the proportion of $1 50 to every $1 of liabilities, thus insuring perfect reliability.

It has received the approbation of the most learned actuaries, and is endorsed and recommended by many of the most prominent scientific and public men in the United States. An institution of a similar kind in England, the Friends' Provident Institution, has been wonderfully successful.

Its advantages in every respect, both as to safety, cheapness, terms of policies, etc., are not excelled. The prudent and economical management of its business, combined with the remarkable average longevity of its members, commends it to the confidence and favor of all classes of whatever denomination.

Call or send for circular. Agents wanted. An easy company to solicit for. 2 12 5pos

WATCHES.

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

608 CHESNUT STREET,

2 1 PHILADELPHIA.

GLOVES.

100 DOZEN OPERA AND PARTY

COLORED KID GLOVES,

At $1 Per Pair.

At $1 the world-renowned "Joseph" Kid Glove.
At $1 25 the celebrated "La Belle" Kid Glove.
At $1 35 the unrivalled "Bartley" Kid Glove.
At 75 cts. Soiled Kid Gloves.
At 25 cts. Cloth Gloves, worth 50c.
At 31 cts. Cloth Gloves, worth 56c.
At 38 cts. Cloth Gloves, worth 62 cts.
At 44 cts. Cloth Gloves, worth 75 cts.
White Piques, opened this week, selling at about 50 cents on the dollar.
100 dozen English Super Stout ½ Hose, 25 cts.
2-Button Kid Gloves (undesirable color) at $1 per pair, at

BARTHOLOMEW'S,

2 4 stuthf No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

BETTER THAN CREEDS.

Worship God by doing good—
Works, not words; kind acts, not creeds.
He who loves God as he should
Makes his heart's love understood
By kind deeds.

Deeds are powerful; mere words weak;
Battering at high heaven's door.
Let thy love by actions speak;
Wipe the tear from sorrow's cheek;
Clothe the poor.

Be it thine life's cares to smother,
And to brighten eyes now dim.
Kind deeds done to one another
God accepts as done, my brother,
Unto Him.

UNCHANGEABLE LOVE AND INEXHAUSTIBLE GRACE.

"The love of Jesus, what it is
None but His loved ones know."

Oh! it is a precious thing in this tempestuous world to wrap ourselves up in a sense of His unchangeable love, His inexhaustible grace; to be able to meet every event with "I know and believe the love He has to me," and so credit the apostle's assurance, "all things are for your sakes." Deeply sensible of our undeservingness, as chief of sinners, receiving all as grace, returning Him all glory. Is it not His nature to bless? Has He not in Jesus' human heart formed for Himself, as it were, a receipt for the fullness of love—His love? If He has placed us in the one whom He delights to bless, is it not that precious ointment may descend ever to the Beloved? May we then cleave to the Beloved of the Father, and get grace for grace; may we be resigned to our portion—"all spiritual blessings in Christ." What a proof in Balaam, that all must be grace from beginning to end? While the future glory of God's people, and the future destruction of the nations of the world, even both were full in view, his heart was so cleaving to the dust, that the former was nothing to him, while he was refused regarding the latter. Surely, then, if chosen, it is grace; if chastened, it is grace; if humbled, it is grace; if not revolting, it is grace.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, says that of all the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church consecrated before himself, not one is living; and of those consecrated with him, thirty-nine years ago, only one survives.

—The Rev. Theodore B. Lyman, D. D., has received an election to the rectorship of Trinity church, San Francisco, California.

—The Rev. R. H. Baynes, who accepted the appointment of Bishop of Madagascar from the Archbishop of Canterbury, has withdrawn from the appointment, in consequence of a letter he received from the Secretary of the London Missionary Society. The letter stated kindly but frankly, that the London Society "cannot consent voluntarily to place its missionaries under the new bishop, and thus sanction a scheme which it regards as objectionable, and contrary to an implied pledge."

—Rev. Elisha Whittlesey, a Congregational minister in Waterbury, Connecticut, is about to take orders in the Episcopal Church.

—Three Methodist ministers and two Presbyterian laymen have recently taken orders in the Episcopal Church in Nebraska.

—Two students of Trinity College, Hartford (Episcopal), have recently renounced Protestantism, and embraced the Romish faith.

METHODIST.

—The Methodist Church at Salt Lake City has one hundred members, and six Methodist ministers are already at work in that Territory.

—Rev. Dr. Hurst, of the Martin Mission Institute, Germany, has accepted the Professorship of Historical Theology in the Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.

—The semi-centennial of Methodism in St. Louis was recently celebrated in that city. Four bishops were present, and $90,000 were raised for church extension.

—A portion of the Methodist Church at Strange Chapel, Indianapolis, being dissatisfied because the Conference did not send them the minister they wished, have become Congregational Methodists.

—A ministerial correspondent of *Zion's Herald* is out in favor of abolishing the system of putting new members on a six months' probation. He claims that it is unscriptural, injurious to the candidates, and tends to diminish the membership.

—Considerable religious interest is reported among a number of the churches in New York. The conversions in seven or eight of them are estimated at about 200.

—The *Examiner and Chronicle* makes a comparison of the number of bishops which the Methodists, with a lay membership of 1,367,134, and the Episcopalians, with a lay membership of 220,000, respectively demand. The former denomination has eight, or one to 170,000 communicants; the latter fifty-two, or one to 4000 communicants. "Why is this thus?"

—Dr. T. P. Abell, for many years known extensively as a Universalist minister, was received into the Methodist Church in Salem, Massachusetts, on Sunday, January 1.

—The Methodist Book Concern has a capital of $1,458,575.

—In six years there has been an increase in the number of infant baptisms from 30,891 to 50,453.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The *English Independent* brings us the statistics of the Congregational denomination throughout the British Empire. The total number of churches is 3665, besides about 3000 "stations" for preaching and evangelic labors. The number of ministers is 2980, of whom 2439 have pastoral charges. The number of vacant churches in England is only 157, and 108 in Wales, while in England alone there are 424 ministers without pastoral charge. The churches are distributed as follows:—England, 2045; Wales, 978; Scotland, 102; Ireland, 28; Islands of the British Seas, 16; British North America, 108; Australia and New Zealand, 176; South Africa and Demerara, 12; mission churches, about 300. There are 76 county associations and missions.

—The Rev. Washington Gladden, of North Adams, Mass., announced to his congregation on a recent Sunday that he should leave them, having accepted the editorial charge of the religious department of the New York *Independent*. He will remove to New York about the 1st of April. He has preached in North Adams five years. Mr. Gladden is a practical printer, and has had some experience in newspapers.

—Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., is compelled by ill health to retire from active labor, and seek restoration by foreign travel.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Rev. J. B. Mack, of Charleston Presbytery, has received a unanimous call from Rocky River church, Concord Presbytery, to become their pastor. Mr. Mack has signified his acceptance of the call, and entered upon his labors in this important field on the 1st inst.

—The Rev. William Wisner, D. D., formerly of Ithaca, New York, an eminent and successful divine, died at West Point, New York, January 6th, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years.

—Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., for sixteen years a successful pastor in Washington, D. C., has accepted a call from the Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church, New York.

LUTHERAN.

—Bishop Sundberg has been appointed the new Archbishop of Upsala. The appointment is an excellent one. The death of Archbishop Reuterdahl, and this election to fill the vacancy, have created some interest among the public as to this office. The first Swedish Lutheran Archbishop was Laurentius Petri, born 1493, studied at Wittenburg under Luther and Melancthon, was Professor of Theology at Upsala, and in 1531 was made Archbishop at the age of thirty-two. He was the youngest man who had ever occupied that position. He died at the advanced age of seventy-four. He has had twenty-nine successors, so that the present incumbent is the thirtieth Swedish Lutheran Archbishop.

—The Bishop of Cape Town, in South Africa, has essayed another step in the road of an intercommunion between the Anglican and the Scandinavian Lutheran Churches, by proposing to the Finnish Missionary Society to join the province of the Anglican Church in South Africa.

BAPTIST.

—The Freewill Baptist Church, in Tuscarora, Bradford county, Pa., was recognized as a regular Baptist on January 11, after a satisfactory examination of their doctrines and standing by a council.

EASTERN CHURCH.

—The latest reports from Turkey state that there is great excitement in Bulgaria on account of the Convocation of an Œcumenical Council of the Greek Church. The Bulgarians fear that the Patriarch of Constantinople, in union with the Government of Russia, will use the Council to repeal the concessions granted to the Bulgarian Church by the Turkish Government.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

—According to the statistics of the Roman Catholic communion in Great Britain, there are 15 Roman Catholic bishops in England and Wales and 4 in Scotland. The priests serving missions and acting as chaplains to religious communities are 1551 in England and 207 in Scotland.

—The number of Catholic members of the House of Commons is 37, only one of whom, Lord Robert Montagu, who last year joined the Church of Rome, sits for an English constituency.

—The Devotion of the Forty Hours in honor of the blessed sacrament commences to-morrow morning in St. John's Catholic Church, Thirteenth street, above Chesnut, the ceremonies of which will be unusually impressive. At 10½ o'clock the Grand Mass of Haydn in C will be sung with both organ and orchestral accompaniment, under the direction of Mr. Harkins, the organ being presided at by W. A. Newland. At the conclusion of the mass the Grand Coronation March of Meyerbeer will be performed.

MINISTERIAL RECORD.

—The Rev. Carson W. Adams, of Mahopac Falls, has received a unanimous call from the Presbyterian Church at Waterville, N. Y.

—The Rev. William Cunningham, of Princeville, Illinois, has accepted a unanimous call from the churches of Fairfield and Union, in the Presbytery of Blairsville.

—The Rev. R. F. Sample, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, has received a unanimous call to the Central Church, Allegheny, Pa., of which the Rev. G. P. Hays was formerly pastor.

—The Rev. A. A. Graley has received and accepted a call from the church at Knowlesville, New York.

—The Presbyterian Church at Connersville, Indiana, has given a call to the Rev. G. O. Little.

—The Rev. A. T. Rankin, of the Presbyterian Church at Kingston, Ind., has tendered his resignation.

—The Presbytery of Brooklyn has granted the request of the Rev. Dr. Spear to be relieved from the pastorate of the South Presbyterian Church, N. Y.

—The Rev. J. Gibson Lowrie, of Fort Wayne, Ind., has taken charge of the church at Golden City, Colorado.

—A West Virginia paper complains that it takes longer to get news from the State capital than it does from Versailles.

—A Chinaman, in Sacramento, has been fined $30 for killing a dog, and in default is to go to jail for sixty days.

—Commissioners recently appointed will begin taking the census of the Dominion of Canada on the third day of April.

—Leavenworth, Kansas, has gone wild over the election of one of its citizens as United States Senator. It is as happy as Berlin.

—A Leavenworth paper tells how a bloody domestic tragedy would have occurred "had not Providence stayed the grinning edge of the hungry axe."

—A disturbed preacher remarked:—"If that cross-eyed lady in the side aisle, with red hair and a blue bonnet, don't stop talking, I must point her out to the congregation."

—The Trenton *Gazette* says that the assertion that the railroads of New Jersey are bound by law to carry members of the Legislature free is absurd, but it is true.

—A New Hampshire man, who was arrested for selling liquor, has revenged himself upon the man who complained against him by cutting off the tail of his horse.

—Age and experience are appreciated in Vermont. Mr. Nathaniel Fulierton, who is ninety-six years old, has been President of the Bellows Falls Bank for fifty years, and has just been re-elected.

—A county auditor in New Hampshire has had presented to him for allowance in a law suit a bill which reads:—"To doing your chores, such as drawin water, chopin wood, and feedin cattle the weeks while you lay drunk, $21."

—An unmarried young man declared the other day, with an expression of countenance most lugubrious:—"I never cared a farthing about getting married until I attended an old bachelor's funeral."

—The only chapter in the Bible (the last chapter of Proverbs) written by a woman (the mother of King Lemuel) contains a plea for woman's wages:—"Give her the fruit of her hand, and let her own works praise her in the gates."

—The Governor of Connecticut is paid a salary of $2000 per year, and the Secretary of the State Board of Education $3000 and his travelling expenses; the Lieutenant-Governor is paid $500 for presiding over the Senate, and the Clerk of the same body $1200.

—There are more than 200 plants in one of the school-houses in Springfield, Mass. Scarcely a window in the building but has its row of plants; pictures adorn the walls, and all the appliances for making the rooms pleasant and a sojourn in them profitable abound.

—A San Francisco boy, who had some nice fun for a little while with his playmates stirring up some phosphorus which had been spilled on a wharf, stopped abruptly when his clothes took fire and enveloped him in flames. He was put out.

ANCIENT AND MODERN DIVISIONS OF TIME.

It is not generally known that, a little more than a century ago, New Year's day was celebrated on the 25th of March throughout the British dominions, including America.

The following enactments, adopted by Parliament, entitled "An act regulating the Commencement of the Year, and for correcting the Calendar in use," were passed in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of George II:—

"PREAMBLE.—*Whereas*, the legal supputation of the year of our Lord—according to which the year beginneth on the 25th day of March—hath been found by experience to be attended with divers inconveniences," etc.

"*Enactments.*—That throughout his Majesty's dominions in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America the said supputation, according to which the year of our Lord beginneth on the 25th day of March, shall not be made use of from and after the last day of December, 1751; and that the 1st day of January next following the said last day of December shall be reckoned, taken, deemed, and accounted to be the first day of our Lord, 1752, and so on from time to time. The first day of January in every year which shall happen in time to come shall be deemed and reckoned the first day of the year," etc.

The act further corrects the calendar thus:

"And that the natural day next immediately following the 2d day of September shall be called and accounted to be the 14th day of September, omitting for that time only the eleven intermediate nominal days of the common calendar."

We believe that in the State of Rhode Island to this day all farm and other leases date from the day of the ancient New Year, namely, the 25th of March.

The ancient divisions of the day differed widely from the customs of our own time.

The Chaldeans, Syrians, Persians, and Indians began the day at sunrise, and divided the day and night into four parts. The division of the day into quarters was in use long before the division into hours.

The Chinese, who begin their day at midnight, and reckon to the midnight following, divide the interval into twelve hours, each equal to two of ours, and known by a name and particular figure.

In Egypt the day was divided into unequal hours. The clock invented by Ctesibius of Alexandria, B. C. 250, was so contrived as to lengthen or shorten the hours by the flowing of water.

The Greeks divided the natural day into twelve hours—a practice derived from the Babylonians.

The Romans called the time between the rising and the setting sun the natural day; and the time in the twenty-four hours the civil day. They began and ended their civil day at midnight, and took this practice from their ancient laws, and customs, and rites of religion, in use long before they had any idea of the divisions into hours.

The first sun-dial seen at Rome was brought from Catania, in Sicily, in the first Punic war, as a part of the spoils of that city; and, after this period, they divided the day into twenty-four hours. An officer, called *accensus*, at one time proclaimed the hours, and at the bench of justice announced every three hours the time of day.

In the Turkish Empire time is reckoned by certain portions of the natural day, resembling the "watches" of the ancient Jews and Romans. Public clocks not being in use, these divisions of time are proclaimed from the minarets.

THE CAVE OF ADULLAM.—At last we are scrambling on foot down the steep circuitous path which leads to the entrance to Adullam. The swords bought, Alee leaves our Bethlehemite, with many threats and pointings to the pistols, in charge of the horses, and we clamber along the narrow ledge leading to the mouth of the cave. It is infinitely difficult and rugged, and consists of a tortuous path a few inches wide, which twines along a jagged precipice five hundred feet high, on the other parts of which there is not footing for a wild goat. It is dizzy work, but we keep our eyes on the wall-like rock which stretches above us, avoid looking into the chasm below, and move slowly onwards, continually using both hands and feet.

A huge block of stone has fallen across the broken pathway close to the entrance to the cave. We clamber over it—not without the sort of help the Arab, give strangers at the Pyramids, and consists of butting you from behind, while half dislocating your shoulders by tugs in front—and are at the opening to a small grotto, which leads to a natural winding gallery some thirty feet long. We pant and squeeze through these, doffing most of our clothing, on Alee's advice, and find ourselves at last in a noble natural chamber one hundred and twenty feet long, and from thirty to forty-five feet wide.

This is the Cave of Adullam. The candles we have brought with us are attached to the walls, and the arches and stalactites of the lofty roof are seen through the darkness, irregular and dim. There is ample space here and in the recesses round for several hundred men; and when we consider its all but impossible approach, the ease with which it could be defended from the attack of what would be an overwhelming force elsewhere, its comparative nearness to Bethlehem, and weigh the evidence for and against the accuracy of the site, we come unanimously to the conclusion that tradition is in this instance right. Here it must have been that David longed for "the water of the well of Bethlehem, which is by the gate," when the village was garrisoned by the Philistines; and along this cleft in the rock the three "mighty men" came after they had broke through the enemy's lines, obtained the coveted water, and were bringing it in triumph to their chief. There are several narrow passages branching out of the great cave, one of which runs for forty yards, and takes the explorer to a pit ten feet deep, into which he must drop, and there creep on all-fours, and finally crawl for seventy yards more, when he reaches another immense natural chamber. This is the end of the cave, so far as European travellers know, though the Arabs insist that subterranean passages extend from it for miles, even to Tekoa and Hebron. When we emerge into the blessed sunlight again, dusty, heated, and out of breath, Alee spreads his snow-white cloth and produces lunch. The Bedouins watch us from a distance, and we eat, drink, and smoke in a small cleft in the hill which overlooks the Wady and the terrible defile between Adullam and the outer world.—*All the Year Round.*

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 328 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by
THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY
of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by
MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $250, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, } Trustees.
W. W. LONGSTRETH, }
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
12 5 60t

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Valuable property known as "The Union Club," No. 211 South Twelfth street, below Walnut street, lot 80 front, 136 feet in depth. On Tuesday, February 7, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable thre-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground occupied and owned by "The Union Club," of Philadelphia, situate on the east side of Twelfth street, 100 feet north of Locust street, No. 211, the lot containing in front on Twelfth street 80 feet, and extending in depth 136 feet, with the privilege of court and alley in the rear. The property contains two large and elegant drawing-rooms, occupying all of the main building; large dining-rooms, kitchen, and other rooms; fine garden, 55 feet front, with fountain; bowling-alley and billiard-room, etc.

The above property is admirably suited for a restaurant, theatre, or public institution of any kind, being situated in a central and eligible position.

Terms easy.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 15 17 31 J 14 28 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

GROCERIES, ETC.

Choice New Crop Teas
AT REDUCED PRICES.
FINEST OOLONG, JAPAN, AND YOUNG HYSON TEAS,

Just received, which we now offer at a great reduction in prices, in half chests, 10 lb. boxes, and at retail.

Fine Old Mocha, Java, Laguayra, and Rio Coffees, at greatly reduced prices.

Owing to the late reduction in Government duties, we can now offer to our customers a large assortment of FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES at low rates.

WILLIAM KELLEY,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 thstu6 PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
WARRANTED PURE
Old Government Java Coffee,

Roasted fresh every day, at only 35 cents per lb., or 3 lbs. for one dollar. Lovers of good Coffee, give this a trial and satisfy yourselves.

For sale only at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu Below Chesnut, West Side.

N. B.—Choice Groceries of all kinds constantly arriving.

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL, PER TON OF 2240 POUNDS, DELIVERED.
LEHIGH—Fuanace, $7 75; Stove, $8; Nut, $7.
SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $7; Stove, $7 25; Nut, $6 25.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard, corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 20 rp tf

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

WRIGHT'S
NE PLUS ULTRA
Minced Meat.
Unequalled for Quality.

CAUTION.—Beware of all imitations, as there but one WRIGHT in the market.

DEPOT,
SOUTHWEST CORNER
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 12 15 tirp

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 227 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,

are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 38 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8 tf

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Steam to and from NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN.
Steamers sail WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Cabin, $75 and $65; Steerage, $28. Excursion tickets, good for one year, liberally reduced. Persons sending for their friends can obtain tickets (Steerage) for $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow by this favorite route at the same low currency rates.

Passengers booked to and from London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, etc., at lowest rates.

NOTE.—The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line are among the largest in the world, and are celebrated for speed, safety, and comfort. Owing to reduction, rates are now $15 in Cabin and $2 in steerage cheaper than other first-class lines.

For passage, or bank drafts for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to
WALLER & CO., Agents,
1 16 *No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.*

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, February 7, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, February 3.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, February 4, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, February 4.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, Feoruary 10, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, February 17.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 1 tf No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES.

Steamers leave every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1 tf

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
12 27 tf No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4 tf

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.
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No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOW-BOAT COMPANY.
Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
1 21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11 tf

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of London, Saturday, January 28, at 11 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Feb. 4, at 2 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 1 P.M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$40
To London	80	To London	85
To Paris	90	To Paris	95
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1871.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
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W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 1 11 tf

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. [1 6t
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE
OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray.	ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson.	BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry.	ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.
1 5 tf

FOR NEW YORK VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL,
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 1 20

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL,
with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.
WIL

GALILEO.

Last Scenes in his Life.

The chief sunshine of the latter part of Galileo's life was his eldest daughter, the nun Maria Celeste. The Church had indeed taken from the world a rare pearl when she appropriated to herself the astronomer's child. Beneath that nun's vail was hidden a wondrous wealth of wit, and heart, and sterling good sense. The nuns, wrapped up in the narrow egotism but too common in cloisters, only guessed dimly at these treasures; her father alone knew the full worth of them. On him was lavished all the love which should by right have been shared among husband and children and familiar friends. It was useless for the abbess to tell Maria Celeste she ought to give herself entirely to heaven; her mind was very much upon earth, for her thoughts were always with her father. She prayed for him when she ought to have been praying for the Pope and the cardinals. She kept for him the most dainty of the sweetmeats she made, instead of selling them for the convent purse. She stitched his shirts when she should have been embroidering altar cloths. She copied for him his manuscripts when she should have been reading the lives of the saints. In consequence of the Franciscan vow of poverty, the poor nuns at Arcetri often knew what it was to lack a good meal and to shiver for want of fire. The constitution of Maria Celeste was weakly, and could bear but ill such a life. She constantly suffered in her head from what would, we believe, in the medical light of the present day, have been called neuralgia. Galileo was always providing her with little comforts to make her life more bearable; and, indeed, his charity to the whole convent quite realized the hopes conceived by the abbess when she first admitted his daughter. We like to fancy the kindly, liberal-handed old astronomer in the convent parlor, with all the sisters chattering round him and preferring their simple requests.

When he was hard upon seventy Galileo published a volume of "Dialogues," in which he maintained the truth of the new system of astronomy and proved the fallacy of the old. His friends had warned him against this dangerous step. He, however, persisted, and the moment the book was out the Jesuits pounced upon it. They had long been waiting to be able to make out a strong case against him. He was, in their opinion, just the sort of man to be feared and hunted down.

The Pope at that time was Urban VIII. Hitherto he had been well disposed to Galileo. The Jesuits, however, managed to poison the Pontiff's mind by telling him that the solemn fool of the "Dialogues" was meant for his Holiness himself. His vanity being thus called up into arms, Urban was as violent as the Jesuits against the astronomer. The circulation of the book was stopped, and Galileo was cited to appear at Rome before the Inquisition in charge of heresy.

After that day he was never the Galileo of former times. He was, however, cheered by the noisy sympathy of his many pupils and soothed by the softer tones of woman. His daughter wrote him words of Christian resignation. Caterina Nicolini, the wife of the Florentine Ambassador at Rome, took him into her own house, and thought it no disgrace to her noble blood to wait upon and tend him. Maria Tedaldi, the most vivacious dame in vivacious Florence, triumphantly established the supremacy of the female tongue over even Popes and cardinals by declaring that Galileo had been always right, and was now right, and would be right to the end.

At length he was allowed to return to Florence, but the argus eyes of the Inquisition watched him till he was in his grave. His daughter's weak health had given way under the anxiety she had suffered for him. The sweet girl lived to kiss him once again, and then went away to the angels of her convent dreams. The lonely old man wept her bitterly; but the law of perpetual motion, which rules genius as well as planets, made him go on working. He was still busy with his pen and in his observatory. Three or four years before his death he was quite blind; as great an affliction for Galileo, the astronomer, as deafness was for Haydn, the musician. His last days were brightened by visits from the grand ducal family, and by the devotion of Viviani, his favorite pupil, who took his unworthy son's place. At length, in 1642, the soul of the great astronomer ascended to its in truth native stars.—*The Argosy.*

LOVE GIFTS.

From time immemorial the most usual love-gifts have been rings, bracelets of hair, flowers, birds, scented gloves, embroidered handkerchiefs, and such like articles. Autolycus has, in his "peddler's pack:"—

"Golden quoifs and stomachers
For my lads to give their dears."

In ancient Greece pretty birds were generally love gifts; caged birds were sold in the market at Athens for that purpose. Among the Romans rings were exchanged; and this custom seems to have prevailed in all ages and every country. Chaucer describes Cresseide as giving Troilus a ring with a "posy," and receiving one from him in exchange, and Shakespeare frequently alludes to such tokens. The rings that "Portia" and "Nerissa" present to their betrothed husbands play a conspicuous part in the last act of *The Merchant of Venice*, and in *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* "Julia" says:—

"This ring I gave him when he parted from me,
To bind him to remember my good will."

Swinburn, in his "Treatise on Sponsals," gives the following reason for the ring being the chosen emblem of true love, "The form of the ring being circular, that is, being round and round without end, importeth thus much, that their mutual love and hearty affection should roundly flow from the one to the other as in a circle, and that continuously and forever." In the most remote ages the ring or circle was used as an emblem of eternity; in Egypt and Greece, a usual form of emblematic circle was the serpent with its tail in its mouth, and this form has been frequently adopted in rings and bracelets.

The custom of breaking a gold or silver coin between lovers is also very ancient, and may probably have been derived from the old Athenian symbol. A piece of metal or wood was cut into two parts, one-half being retained by the native of Attica, the other given to the stranger whose acquaintance he had made. The bearer of the symbol, whether one of the original parties or only a friend, was entitled to all the rites of hospitality from the owner of the other half. Not to acknowledge this duty was considered scandalous and a crime. Coins were no doubt subsequently used because of the facility of recognizing the token by the device. A "bowed" or crooked piece of money was preferred as a love token, being considered more lucky. These broken coins, pledges of love, are frequently referred to in poem and story.

Strutt mentions small embroidered handkerchiefs among the love favors in vogue in England in the olden time. They were about three or four inches square, "wrought round about," with a button or tassel at each corner, and another in the centre. Some were edged with narrow gold lace or twist, and then folded so that the middle might be seen; they were worn by accepted lovers in their hats or at the breast. These were so fashionable in Queen Elizabeth's days that they were sold in the shops at from sixpence to sixteenpence apiece.

Camden, in his "Ancient and Modern Manners of the Irish," speaks of lovers presenting their mistresses with bracelets of woven hair; and among northern nations a knot was a symbol of love and fidelity. The origin of the expression "true-love knot" is not from true love, as might be supposed, but from the Danish *Troluefa fidem do*—I plight my troth. —*Temple Bar.*

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES MAILS. PENNSYLVANIA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1870.

PROPOSALS for conveying the Mails of the United States from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, on the following routes in the State of Pennsylvania, will be received at the contract Office of the Department until 3 P. M. of March 1, 1871, to be decided by March 30 following:—

2365 From Butler, by North Oakland, Barnhart's Mills, Baldwin, and Bruin, to Lawrenceburg, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Butler Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Lawrenceburg by 4 P. M.;
Leave Lawrenceburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Butler by 4 P. M.

2610 From Liberty Corners, by Storr's Mills, to New Era, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Corners Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at New Era by 12 M.;
Leave New Era Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Liberty Corners by 5 P. M.

2634 From Bedford to Downingsville (Imlertown P. O.), 6 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Bedford Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Imlertown by 5 P. M.;
Leave Imlertown Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bedford by 10 A. M.

2635 From West Bingham, by Bingham Centre and Bingham, to Spring Mills (N. Y.), 7 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave West Bingham Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Spring Mills by 5 P. M.;
Leave Spring Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at West Bingham by 2 P. M.

2636 From Pottstown to Cedarville (no office), 2 miles and back, three times a week by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Cedarville.

2637 From Oxford, by Mount Vernon, Colerain, Kirkwood, Forestdale, and Bartville, to Christiana, 18 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Oxford Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Christiana by 6 P. M.;
Leave Christiana Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Oxford by 12 M.
This route is supposed to be covered by existing service, and, if so, will not be let.

2638 From Horton's, by Rochester's Mills (no office), to Brady, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Horton's Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Brady by 11 A. M.;
Leave Brady Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Horton's by 4 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2639 From Osceola Mills, by Houtzdale and Madera, to Smith's Mills, 15 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Osceola Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Smith's Mills by 12 M.;
Leave Smith's Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Osceola Mills by 6 P. M.

2640 From Hanlin Station, by Eldersville (no office) and Independence, to Bethany (W. Va.), 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hanlin Station Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bethany by 12 M.;
Leave Bethany Saturday at 1 P. M.
Arrive at Hanlin Station by 5 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2641 From Troy Centre (no office) to Tryonville, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Troy Centre Saturday at 10 A. M.;
Arrive at Tryonville by 12 M.;
Leave Tryonville Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Troy Centre by 3 P. M.
Proposals invited for service twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday.

2642 From Flicksville (no office) to Penargil (no office).
Bidders will state distance and proposed schedule of arrivals and departure.

2643 From Coopersburg, by Lanark, Limeport, Sumesburg, and Zion Hill (no office), to Coopersburg, 18 miles, three times a week, equal to 9 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Coopersburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.
Arrive at Coopersburg by 6 P. M.

2644 From Dixon, by East Lemon (no office), to Pierceville, 6 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Dixon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.
Arrive at Pierceville by 9 A. M.
Leave Pierceville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M.
Arrive at Dixon by 12 M.

2645 From Milroy to Siglerville (no office), 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Siglerville.

2646 From Sandy Lake, by North Sandy and French Creek, to Utica, 11 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Sandy Lake Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.
Arrive at Utica by 6 P. M.;
Leave Utica Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Sandy Lake by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional weekly trip on Thursday invited.

2647 From Millertown, by Coffman's (no office), Uhl's Store (no office), Barnes' Hotel (no office), and Miller's Store (no office), to McKee's Half Falls, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Millerstown Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at McKee's Half Falls by 12 M.;
Leave McKee's Half Falls Saturday at 1 A. M.;
Arrive at Millerstown by 7 P. M.

2648 From Edge Hill Station (no office), by Fitzwatertown, Jarrettown, and Three Tons, to Prospectville, 8 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule making close connections at Edge Hill Station with regular mail trains.

2649 From Newport, by Acker's Store (no office) and Montgomery's Ferry, to Liverpool, 15 miles—only that part of the route from Newport to Montgomery's Ferry will be let, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Newport Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Montgomery's Ferry by 6 P. M.;
Leave Montgomery's Ferry Saturday at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Newport by 10·30 A. M.

2650 From Tobyhanna Mills to South Sterling, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tobyhanna Mills Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at South Sterling by 4 P. M.;
Leave South Sterling Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Tobyhanna Mills by 10 A. M.

2651 From North East, by Greenfield, to Wattsburg, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave North East Saturday at 2 P. M.;
Arrive at Wattsburg by 6 P. M.;
Leave Wattsburg Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at North East by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional trip on Tuesday invited.

2652 From Herrickville, by James Mittens (no office), and William Nesbits (no office), to Rummerfield Creek, 5 miles and back, three times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmasters.

2653 From Wyalusing, by Lime Hill, Ballebay (no office), and Camp School-house, to Herrick, 10 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Wyalusing Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11·30 A. M.—or after arrival of mail train;
Arrive at Herrick by 2·30 P. M.;
Leave Herrick Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Wyalusing by 10 A. M.

2654 From Russell Hill to Keiserville (no office), 2½ miles and back, once a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster.

2655 From Phœnixville, by Pickering and West Pikeland, to Chester Springs, 7 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Phœnixville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at Chester Springs by 2 P. M.;
Leave Chester Springs Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Phœnixville by 8·30 A. M.

2656 From Cochranville to Londonderry, 2½ miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Londonderry.

2657 From Lanark to Allentown, 4 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Lanark.

2658 From Trunkeyville to Fagundus Forest (no office), 1 mile and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster.

2659 From Carrolltown, by Nicktown and Kimmell's, to Pine Flats, 13 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Carrolltown Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Pine Flats by 12 M.;
Leave Pine Flats Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Carrolltown by 5 P. M.

2666 From Central office, in Philadelphia, to the following named sub-offices, from October 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, viz.: Somerton, Byberry, Holmesburg, Olney, Tacony, Bustleton, Fox Chase, Milestown, Oxford Church, Torresdale, Verree's Mill, and Wheat Sheaf, twice daily, except Sunday, in each direction, or oftener if required, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Philadelphia, and the whole service and means of transportation to be under his direction.
Rate per annum to be stated in bids.

2661 From Liberty, by Brittonwood (no office) and Steam Valley (no office), to Trout Run, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 12 M.;
Leave Trout Run Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 6 P. M.
Proposals invited for more frequent service.

NOTES.

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post-office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for disobeying the post-office laws or the instructions of the Department. He may alter the schedule of departures and arrivals, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a proportionate decrease of pay, allowing as full indemnity to the contractor one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with, and a *pro rata* compensation for the service retained and continued. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster-General," superscribed "Proposals, State of Pennsylvania," and sent by *mail*.

For forms of proposals, etc., and other information, see advertisement of October 31, 1867, and of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 9 eod tM1 Postmaster-General.

TO IRON MANUFACTURER

U. S. LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT,
Office Lighthouse Engineer Third District,
TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y.,
January 13, 1871.

PROPOSALS FOR SCREW-PILE LIGHT-HOUSES.

SEALED PROPOSALS from Iron Foundries will be received at this office until MONDAY the 13th day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the entire IRON and WOODWORK of TWO SCREW-PILE LIGHTHOUSES, the plans and specifications of which are for inspection at this office. A suitable place will be provided by the contractor for the setting up of the entire structure for inspection and acceptance.

The contractor, who must be a manufacturer of iron, will include in his proposals the cost of taking down and delivering on board the vessels provided by the undersigned for shipment of the same.

Proposals will state the time of completing the structures.

The right to reject any proposals that may be deemed disadvantageous to the Government is reserved.

Proposals will be in duplicate, accompanied by a guarantee in duplicate, with a printed copy of this advertisement affixed to each proposal, and will be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposal for Screw-pile Light-houses." J. C. WOODRUFF,
Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A.,
1 20t2 13 Lighthouse Engineer Third District

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	3·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M. & 3·50 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.!
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia:—

Leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 and 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M. 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays at 6·49 P. M. only.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7·30	Pottstown Accom.	9·15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10·20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12·30 P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	P. M. 1·00
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3·30	Phila. & Potts'e W. Train	4·35
Pottstown Accommo.	4·00	Harrisbg. & Potts'e Ex	7·00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4·45	Harrisbg. Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9·10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8·00	From Pottsville	12 25
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3·15	From Reading	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Per-kiomen Railroad, take 7·30 a. m. 12·30 noon, and, 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10, and 11·45 a. m., and 2·50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·20 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·20, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 2·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m., 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9·30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·20 a. m. and 2·30 p. m.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·20 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8·00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

	WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.
	EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
"	" Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry):

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

5·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 6·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Suspension—The Meetings of the Anthracite Board of Trade, and of the Miners and Laborers' Benevolent Association—Rumors and Facts Concerning the Trade.

A meeting of the operators of Schuylkill county was held in this city on Thursday last for the purpose of taking action—says the call for the meeting—on measures of the most vital importance. One of the first of these measures was to pass a resolution that nothing which might transpire was to be made public, so that none but those in the ring are any the wiser. It may be that the interests of the trade require this secrecy—that the miners are not to know of the intentions of the operators until their attention is called specially to them.

It may be that it is best for the interests of the trade to devise measures having a certain supposed intention, but in reality having nothing of the kind, the real end being understood all the while by those devising them, and so explained and acted upon at a secret meeting. But as a general rule those things which do not allow of an open and fair examination are of a character such as would be greatly damaged by a fair examination.

A meeting of the Miners' and Laborers' Beneficial Association was also held during the week at Pittston. This, in like manner, was also conducted with closed doors; but this, we believe, is the usual custom with that organization. Various rumors are afloat as to what was there done; some stating that a resumption has been ordered for the 15th of this month; others that there will be no more work done until March. But one very important resolution appears to have been offered, and, as near as can be gleaned, to have been voted down by more than a majority vote. This was a motion to allow some of the iron furnaces to be supplied with coal during the suspension. All the furnaces are now on a very short supply, and unless the stock can speedily be increased they will have to stop. A stoppage of a furnace involves great loss not only to the owners but to the men employed. The condition of the iron trade at present, partly owing to the free-trade legislation of Congress, is such that a higher price cannot be paid for fuel. The iron interest is of nearly as great importance as that of coal, and the stoppage of all the furnaces in this vicinity would throw out of employment from ten to twelve thousand men.

In the present condition of the trade the furnaces, if once stopped, will probably not be started again in a hurry, and on account of the great quantities of coal which they consume their stopage would seriously affect the demand for coal when there is a resumption of work. Here then is short-sightedness, meanness, and withal positive suicide on the part of the miners.

The members of the association discussed the resolution for some time and then deliberately refused to pass it. As a consequence several furnaces, one near Bethlehem, and another in Schuylkill, have already stopped, and others will speedily follow unless coal can be obtained within a few days. At Parryville, says the *Scranton Republican*, furnaces are situated within ten miles of the Nesquehoning coal mines, where several thousand tons of coal are on hand, but the fuel cannot be had, because the men will not permit it to be taken to the breakers. Here is a state of affairs for the defenders of trades unions to contemplate. Here is an example of the usual abuse of power, which should, and if continued in will cause the overthrow of the entire organization.

The six Shamokin collieries still continue operations, with one addition to the number. The shipments this week, however, from that region were small on account of the heavy snow storm.

The following is the complete summary of the trade for the past week, as reported for the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of to-day:—

	1870.		1871.		INC. & DEC.
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	
Anthracite.					
P. & R. R....	43,392	373,943	5,572	416,537	42,594
Sch. Canal...		36,126		34,374	1,852
L. Val R.R.S.	40,521	360,782	531	33,973	d 66,810
L.V.R.R.Nth			70	32,242	32,242
L. Canal.....					d 24,098
L. Nav. R. R.	25,486	79,102	918	55,094	
Sc'ton Sth:					
do Nth					
Pa. R. R...	17,637	68,745	257	2,629	
Pa. Canal..					
D.& H.Cal.					
D.&H.R.R.E	10,898	43,999	5,499	33,583	d 7,416
do. do.W	3,049	9,649	1,067	10,406	459
do. do S.	3,446	8,737			d 8,737
Wyoming Nh.					
Shamokin....	4,341	20,617	2,668	20,006	4,389
Trevorton....	990	1,973			d 1,637
Big Lick Col.			2,036	5,031	5,031
Lykens V Co.	81	219	2,042	4,778	4,559
Williamston.	2,099	16,385	33	1,470	d 8,915
	151,920	1,049,565	22,698	950,835	
	23,098	950,835			
	128,122	98,730			
Bituminous.					
Broad Top...					
B. & O. R. R.	1,068	31,006	1,264	37,410	6,314
Ches. & O.Ca.					
Tot'l,all kind	152,888	1,980,661	24,962	988,245	
	24,962	988,245			
	127,926	92,416			

"Notwithstanding the suspension, the trade this year so far is only 92,416 tons behind compared with the corresponding period last year."

"We have no change to note. All the markets appear to be supplied with coal except at a few points, and that going forward is supplying many of these places."

There are no quotations to report this week at Port Richmond.

THEFT OF DRY GOODS.—John Moran and Charles Carroll were arrested at Frankford road and Girard avenue yesterday afternoon by Policeman Haughey upon the charge of the larceny of a lot of muslin and linen which they had in their possession. The property had been stolen from the dry goods store of Mr. Bias, on Richmond street, below Shackamaxon. Defendants are held for a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

LARCENY OF COATS.—A colored man named William Peterson was arrested by Policeman Maguire yesterday upon the charge of the larceny of two coats from the dye-house of Mr. Kensell, on Eleventh street, near Walnut. Peterson was captured as he came from a pawn office, where he had pledged the property. Defendant was committed in default of $500 bail by Alderman Morrow.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—W. H. Chase (colored) was arrested at Thirty-sixth and Market streets yesterday by Officer Rowe, of the Sixteenth district, upon the charge of the larceny of a pair of chickens which he had in a valise in his possession. The fowls were stolen from Delaware county. Chase was sent back to Media for trial.

SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.—On next Tuesday evening, at the Assembly Buildings, the pupils of Mr. H. Y. Lauderbach's Academy, assisted by professional and amateur talent, will give a complimentary entertainment to their friends and others. A miscellaneous programme has been provided of great interest throughout.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—About 5 o'clock this morning James Kennedy, residing at No. 202 Mechanic street, Manayunk, was seriously injured by a piece of timber falling upon him at the Flat Rock Paper Mill. He was removed to his home.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Albert Smith was found yesterday in the residence of Christopher Schafer, No. 2034 North Seventh street. As he had no right there the belief was that he intended to commit a felony. Smith will have a hearing at the Central this afternoon.

THE ROBBERY AT NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.—The value of the goods stolen from the store of Mr. S. Abeles, on Ninth street, above Arch, is set down at $2500.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—The residence of John J. Heisler was yesterday entered by thieves and robbed of a quantity of clothing. The family were absent from the premises at the time.

CORONER'S CASE.—The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest at No. 1239 South street, on the body of Edward McCaffrey, aged 75 years, who was found dead in bed.

THE RECENT BANK ROBBERY.

One of the Watchmen Suspended—What Comes from Turning a Bank Into a Shoemaker's Shop at Night—Why the Neighbors Were Not Alarmed.

This morning one of our reporters paid another visit to the scene of the audacious robbery which was perpetrated in the Kensington National Bank, and there discovered that if one of the private watchmen had not endeavored to kill two birds with one stone, by soling shoes whilst he guarded the bank, the robbery would in all probability never have been perpetrated, and he would now be regarded, as he manifestly is not, as an able guardian of gold and greenbacks.

Being admitted into the President's room, where but recently the two watchmen were lying *hors de combat*, we found the cashier, Mr. McConnell. On the tables and floor lay battered tin boxes, which had been forced open by the robbers; and from the confused mass of papers that had been dumped out of them a number of depositors were hunting for their own. Said our reporter to Mr. McConnell:—

"Is it possible to get a list of the persons who have suffered by this robbery, and their individual losses?"

"It is not," replied he, "for the bank officers cannot themselves tell what the boxes contained. The losers were allowed to place their packages in the proof by the courtesy of the officers; and as there were no conditions that the bank should be responsible for their safe-keeping, it, of course, loses nothing."

"Has any action been taken," we further queried, "in regard to the disobedience of the watchmen?"

"Yes, sir; Mr. Morris Murphy has been suspended.

"Why Mr. Murphy and not Mr. Holmes also?"

"Because Mr. Murphy was the principal man in charge and let them in, and Mr. Holmes was only an assistant."

"It was unfortunate that they were hoodwinked so completely."

"It was," excitedly responded the cashier. "Before I left on Thursday afternoon I said to the watchman. 'Do not let any one into the building, and if they try to enter shoot them down.'"

"Were they well armed?"

"Oh, yes, sir. Besides their pistols there was a loaded gun in the room. They could have kept a hundred men out!"

"How was it," we then asked, "that the people who live on either side of the bank were not alarmed at the unusual noise made by the pounding on the safe at midnight?"

"*Why you see one of the watchmen is a sort of a shoemaker, and he has been accustomed to bringing in his bench here and working at night. When the people heard the hammering they thought it was him hammering on his lapstone!* But if Mr. Murphy had not disobeyed orders in the first place, the robbery would not have been committed."

Our reporter then withdrew.

The bank has obtained a new safe in the place of that one which the robbers operated upon. It was discovered yesterday that the latter could not be opened by the ordinary means, the violence of its assailants having thrown the lock out of gear. A safe-builder was sent for, and in ten minutes, with a hammer and cold-chisel, the whole top of the chilled-iron receptacle was forced off and all its contents exposed. Had the robbers kept at work a little longer than they did, all the funds of the bank would have been at their mercy and the disastrous consequence to many a person would have been beyond any remedy. Providentially the robbers gave up their work just ten minutes too soon. It is now estimated that the loss to the special depositors will not be less than $75,000. One of them, a woman in very humble circumstances, loses $500—her all. This morning the institution is going along apparently as smoothly as ever, and no one would ever suspect that night before last it was the scene of such a bold and ingenious crime.

Mr. Morris Murphy's Version of the Transaction.

In all the reports that have been published thus far of the robbery Mr. Murphy's version of it has not been taken. This morning we met him and obtained this statement:—

A great deal has been said about negligence on my part; but, while I admit that I am not wholly free from blame, yet the cashier's manner threw me off my guard. But I had better commence at the beginning. The men (robbers) first came to the bank at half-past five on Thursday. One of them was dressed, so I am told, in police uniform, the others were in citizen's dress. They said they were police officers. I was not there at the time. They told John Holmes about their suspicions, and then said:—"You had better go back to the cashier and talk to him." Holmes went back to the cashier and the latter said, "Tell them that I thank them for the information, and tell them to give my compliments to Lieutenant Clark." Then when John returned, they told him what they thought was going on, and then I think they said to John, "We will be down to see you to-night."

When I got down to the bank, about 6 o'clock, I changed part of my clothes and came right down stairs and said, "Well John, we have got to keep a good lookout for these fellows," and then remarked, "I am a little tired and will lay down on the table." This I did. Holmes sat by the vault door reading. Then the knock came at the door, and my dog ran out and commenced to bark furiously. I went to the door and cried out, "What do you want?" a voice came from the outside, "We want to see John Holmes." I said, "John, somebody wants to see you at the door," and he replied, "I know, it is these police officers." The door was opened then, I think, so John could see them, and when he looked out he said, "Yes, these are the police officers, let them in." I thought that they were all acquainted, and so I let them in.

One of the men called me to the door and asked me if I knew two men that were passing on the opposite side of the street, saying "They are the men whom we have been following down the street. You had better watch them." I then put on my coat, stepped out, and walked up to the corner of Laurel street, and then back to the bank, and I could see no person who looked suspicious to me. He asked me, when I returned, if I saw any one I knew. I said, "Yes, I saw one man who had just come out of a rolling-mill near at hand. He was going up the street as fast as he could."

We went to the bank door then. It was open a little. We went in, he ahead of me. As soon as I came in the police officer, who stood just inside the vestibule door, came up to me and quickly put his arm around my neck and choked me; at the same time drawing my head backwards, and while I stood in that position, he grabbed me; and as soon as he grabbed me one of them struck me in the pit of the stomach, and this was followed by four or five similar blows.

While this was going on, I got one of my hands free, and put it into my pocket to get my pistol. But one of them suspected my intention and quickly jerked my hand out and twisted my arm and placed it behind my back, and the other shackled me. Here I was powerless. They had treated Holmes so before I got in. I still lost no presence of mind, but was perfectly cool. Then he led me back, though I told him I did not want to go back.

He said, "I want you to come back into the cashier's room." This I was forced to do, and sat down by the cashier's desk. When there my captor said, "I am going to gag you." I said, "There is no use in that; you have me tied; I can't do anything." He said nothing, but took my cap and tore it up and rammed it into my mouth, and then tied a rope around my head, so the gag could not come off. Then he said, "Get up from there, and come over to this (the northern) side of the room," and then he placed me in a dark corner. He then wanted me to lie down. I told him "No; I cannot." He said, "You might as well;" and I said "No; let me sit here." Well, after I had been sitting still a little while, for you see I had got the gag loosened, I tried to get into conversation with him, and then he said, "You don't seem to be easy; you are trying to get your handcuffs off," for you see I had just been testing to see how tight they were.

I said "I am not doing anything of the kind." He responded, "I will be —— if I don't shoot you." I answered, "It would not be of any consequence to do that;" and then we had a good bit of talk in that way, when he all at once broke out, "You have got this thing loose on your mouth." I said "Yes, and I think you might as well take it off. It is disagreeable and of no consequence." His reply was, "Well, I guess I will," and he took it off and threw it down on the floor. He asked me, "Do you want a drink of water?" and I said, "yes," and he got me a cup, saying, "There is not much in it; you can have what there is!" I took a swallow, and my captor seemed to be more quiet. I asked him if he would not give me some tobacco, and he took out his box and put into my mouth a good chew. I said, "That is clever in you," and he then, further to please me, brought the cashier's broad back chair, and got something for me to put my feet on.

When I was more comfortably fixed, he came and tapped me on the shoulder saying, "Now, we know you are both (pointing to Holmes) poor men." "Yes," said I, "we have nothing but what we work for." Holmes was then lying at my feet half dead with fright. "Now," said he, "we are going to help you." "How," I asked. This he did not answer, but turned his response, "We don't want to hurt you." Said I, "This is a devellsh poor exhibition of it, anyhow." Then he began to laugh. Said he, "Where is the money in this bank?" I answered, "It is in the vault." "Is there any in the drawers?" "No," said I. Then tapping me again on the shoulder he remarked, "I tell you what we will do; we will put a few thousand in your boot when we get the money; won't that satisfy you?" I said, "I don't want to make any bargains. But I have got one request, if you will do that for me it is as much as I can ask." "What is it?" said he. "My box is in that vault. It has got my name on it, and what is in it belongs to female beneficial societies, and if you will not touch it I will ask no further favors." Said he, "You may rest assured that your box will not be disturbed. I will bring it and put it on the table by you." "You will!" says I. "Yes," he responded. "Then," said I, "I will be under great obligations to you." He went away, and Holmes commenced to make a noise, when he came back, and hit me on the shoulder, saying, "I will be d—d to h—ll if I don't shoot you now." I told him that it was not me but Holmes who made the noise, and he said, "Well if I hear it again I will shoot you; see if I don't; I tell you now for the last time! We don't want to do any harm to you if we can help it, but you have got to keep still." All this time his associates were at work in the vault. I could not see them, nor can I tell how much they took; but this I know, that they went back on me, for they went through my box worse than any other. It contained $600 of my own money, $500 belonging to a female beneficial society, and enough more to make altogether $1537·55, belonging to the Wesleyan Burial Ground Association. They cleaned the box right out, better than they did any other box in the whole concern. Now the cashier and the rest censure me. When these men came in on the afternoon of Thursday, the cashier said to Holmes, "If anybody comes into the bank shoot them." But he should have gone right down to the lieutenant from whom the so-called officers said they came, and asked him if he had sent these men to the bank. The station-house was almost on his way home. If he had made this little investigation, which any prudent man would, the whole bunch of robbers could have been nabbed. A year ago they knew an attempt was to be made on the bank and informed the Lieutenant, and he had a police force on hand and the robbery was evaded. When the men came at night they said to me, "The cashier has gone to see the Lieutenant," and of course I thought it was all right. I have been a watchman there seven years, and I have been faithful.

One of the Heavy Losers.

Among the heaviest losers by the robbery is Mrs. Kate Heim, residing at No. 1507 North Seventh street, who had placed on special deposit in the fire-proof United States coupon bonds to the value of $15,500, and also a valuable gold watch. The watch having been left her by her deceased husband, she is able to give such a description of it, with the maker's name and number, as will lead to its identification in case it is offered for sale or pawn; but Mrs. Heim neglected to make a note of the numbers on her bonds, and their identification is consequently impossible.

THE CAMDEN RIOTERS.

Conclusion of the Trial—Judge Nixon's Charge—A Verdict of Guilty.

The trial of the Camden riot case, in the United States District Court at Trenton, has occupied that tribunal two weeks in the hearing of arguments and the receiving testimony. Yesterday the case was given to the jury in a charge by Judge Nixon, which occupied one hour in the delivery. The case of Francis Souders, one of the accused, has been made the test case. The Court said the indictment was founded under the act of Congress approved in May of last year. It contained three counts for hindering various persons from exercising the right of suffrage, two of which persons appeared not be legal voters. Neither the Court nor the jury should exercise any judgment as to whether the provisions of the act of Congress under which the indictment was found were wise or unwise. The Court held there were three things for the Government to prove: First, that the election at which the offense charged was committed was for a member of Congress, and that a person was hindered from voting thereat; second, that the person interfered with was a qualified voter of the State and precinct at the time of such election; and third, that the defendant unlawfully prevented such voter from exercising the right of suffrage by force, threats, or otherwise.

Judge Nixon observed the law was not made for the protection of a class, and even if it were, that if after some colored men voted they again fell into line, with the intention of voting a second time, that constituted no excuse for an attack on them or any others. The Government insisted that Souders was among those who attacked the colored men, and assisted in driving three of them from the polls in the afternoon. The defense insists that the allegations of the Government are not proven, particularly insisting on no connection with the afternoon riot. The evidence, he said, was sometimes conflicting and sometime doubtful, and the jury would have to carefully distinguish between positive and negative evidence. If one person sees a thing and ninety-nine fail to see it, the former's testimony must not be discredited unless the ninety-nine were so situated that they could not have failed to see it. The jury must consider the conduct of both parties on the occasion. The Judge particularly charged the jury to be careful not in any way to allow prejudice to interfere with their verdict. Was it not natural for the colored men, being there in numbers, to form a line, as the whites would doubtlessly have done? Had the whites any right to interfere? Witnesses all agreed that the colored men were peaceable before the attack, but after that their conduct was violent in the extreme. Whether they were justified under the circumstances was a question for the jury to decide. The afternoon outrage was particularly bold and bare, and while many witnesses swore Souders was there, only one positively said he was not, and that witness' name was Martin, who appears to be one of the parties indicted for riot on this same occasion. In conclusion, the Court said if there was any doubt as to the guilt of defendant, the jury must give him the full benefit thereof. "Let no feeling on your part that in such high-handed outrages somebody ought to suffer induce you to visit upon his head, if there is a reasonable doubt of his guilt, the transgression of others."

At 11¼ A. M., Judge Nixon having concluded his charge, the jury retired. According to a despatch published elsewhere, it will be seen that Francis Souders, whose case was made a test one, has been found guilty by the jury.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN GOODS.—About nine o'clock last evening two men came driving down Second street, near Poplar, at an immoderate rate, followed by an individual crying stop thief. Policeman Crox gave chase to the team, and at Second and Green streets the parties jumped out and escaped, leaving the team, which was recovered by the officer. In the morning six boxes of soap, two boxes of corn starch, and a washing machine, were recovered. Some of the property recovered has been identified by Mr. Graham, grocer, on Second street, above Beaver.

PUBLIC SALES.—For sales of elegant residences, stores, small dwellings, large lots, ground rents, country seats, stocks, loans, furniture, jewelry books, etc., see advertisements in another column.

LODGERS.—There were 127 lodgers in the Third District Station House last night.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 328, being an increase of 61 over those of last week, and an increase of 29 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 188 were adults; 140 were minors; 241 were born in the United States; 68 were foreigners; 23 were people of color; and 16 were from the country. Of this number 65 died of consumption of the lungs; 14 of disease of the heart; 7 of marasmus; 6 of old age; 7 of convulsions; 4 of inflammation of the brain; 4 of typhoid fever; 18 of debility; 4 of congestion of the brain; 14 of scarlet fever; and 18 of inflammation of the lungs.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	9	Seventeenth	9
Second	6	Eighteenth	9
Third	9	Nineteenth	25
Fourth	15	Twentieth	29
Fifth	12	Twenty-first	6
Sixth	2	Twenty-second	10
Seventh	19	Twenty-third	4
Eighth	6	Twenty-fourth	13
Ninth	5	Twenty-fifth	11
Tenth	12	Twenty-sixth	15
Eleventh	6	Twenty-seventh	17
Twelfth	10	Twenty-eighth	3
Thirteenth	9	Unknown	16
Fourteenth	8		
Fifteenth	22	Total	328
Sixteenth	11		

RECORDER'S CASE.—John Tobin was arraigned before Recorder Givin this morning on complaint of Mr. Hugh A. Mullen, Jr., a reporter of the *Post*, who charges that on Thursday night, while in the discharge of his duties, the defendant threatened "to punch his eyes out and his head off" if he published the facts of a disgraceful row which had taken place at Sixth and Chesnut streets. Testimony corroborative of Mr. Mullen's affidavit was taken, and Tobin was required to enter bail in the sum of $2000 to keep the peace.

A NEW SAFE.—A strong fire and burglar proof safe, manufactured by C. L. Maiser, has just been placed in the establishment of Ardman & Triechler, No. 219 North Third street. Its cost was $800. It is handsomely painted, and on one side appears the picture of a man deeply engrossed in reading THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Thanks for the compliment. The artist was W. W. Bayle.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, Feb. 4, 1871.

The supply of funds is steadily increasing, both at the banks and in the outside market, and more is offering than can be readily disposed of at the regular market rates. As a result, the tone of lenders exhibits less firmness, and any reasonable amount is accessible to all whose credit is undoubted. No apprehension exists as to the future condition of the market, and the tendency at the banks is to expand. Rates both on call and discount loans are much lower than usual at the beginning of this month.

Gold is rather quiet but steady, with all the sales ranging from 111⅛@111⅜, closing at the latter.

Government bonds are in good demand, and prices show a further advance of ⅛@¼.

Reading Railroad changed hands at 49; Pennsylvania at 61⅝@61¾, a decline; North Pennsylvania at 44½; Minehill at 51¾; and Lehigh Valley at 60¼.

Canal shares attracted more attention; Schuylkill sold at 8½; preferred do. at 17½, b. o.; and Lehigh at 34¼, s. o.,@34⅜.

A few shares of Central Transportation sold at 50. 22¾ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railroad and 25 for Spruce and Pine Streets do.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$17100 City 6s, New.	101¾	10 sh Lit Sch R.	43¾
$2000 do. prior to '02	102	1100 sh Read.	85. 49
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s	94½	10 sh Minehill R.	51¾
$5000 Phila & E 7s..	87¾	1 sh N Pa R.	44¼
$1000 Wilm & R R 7s	94	92 sh Leh V R.	60¾
203 sh Penna R.	61¾	20 sh Cent Trans..	50
600 do.	61¾	700 sh Sch Nv.	8¼
80 do.	b5. 61¾	100 sh Sch N P.	b60. 17¾
50 sh Cam & Am.	117¾		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$12000 O C & A R 7s..	95¾	100 sh Reading R.	49
$100 Pa 6s, 2 se.	105	2 sh Cam & A.	117¾
$200 Pa 6s 3 se.	107	100 sh O C & A R.	46¾
$500 Sch N 6s '82..	75¾	100 sh Leh Na.	b5. 84¾
10 sh Cen Trans..	50		

SECOND BOARD.

$2400 City 6s, New.	101¾	200 sh Leh N.	b60. 34½
$500 Leh gold L.	88¾	100 do.	850. 34¾
$1000 Am Gold L.	111¾	20 sh C & A R.	118½
$3000 Phil & E 7s.	87¼	100 sh O C & A R.	b60 46¾
5 sh Leh Val R.	60¾	10 sh Lit Sch RR.	43¾
300 sh Reading R.	49		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113⅛; do. 1862, 110¾@110¾; do. 1864, 110@110⅛; do. 1865, 110@110⅛; do. 1865, new, 109@109⅜; do. 1867, do. 109⅛@109⅜; do. 1868, do. 109⅜@109⅝; 10-40s, 109⅜@109¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110⅞@111¼; Gold, 111¼@111½; Silver, 106@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 78@79⅝; Central Pacific Railroad, 910@920; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 690@710.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881s, 113@113⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 110¾@110⅞; do. 1864, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do., July, 1865, 109⅜@109⅝; do., July, 1867, 109⅜@109⅝; do. July, 1868, 109⅜@109⅝; 10-40, 109⅛@109⅜. Gold, 111¼@111⅜. U. S. Pacific R. R. Curr'cy 6s, 111½@111¾.

NAKE & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111¼	11·30 A. M.	111¼
10·05 "	111¾	11·58 "	111½
10·35 "	111¾	12·07 P. M.	111¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 ₱ ton. Tanners' Bark ranges from $17 to $22 per cord.

Seeds—The receipts of Cloverseed are light, and it is in fair demand at 11@11¼c. ₱ pound. Timothy is nominal at $6·25. Flaxseed—We notice smal sales at $2·10.

There is a firm feeling in the Flour market, but not much activity. The demand is mostly from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 900 barrels, including superfine at $5@5·50; extras at $5·75@6·25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $6·75@7·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·75@7·75, and fancy brands at $8@9·50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25@5·50.

The market is poorly supplied with prime Wheat, and for this description a steady demand prevails. Sales of 800 bushels Indiana red at $1·60 and 400 bushels Ohio do. at $1·50. Rye may be quoted at $1 for Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair request at the recent decline; sales of 4000 bushels at 80@80½c. for yellow and 78c. for Western mixed. Oats are unchanged; 2000 bushels sold at 58@60c. for Western and Pennsylvania

Whisky may be quoted at 94@95c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA .....FEBRUARY 4

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....28 | 11 A. M.....46 | 2 P. M.....48

SUN RISES..... 7·6 | MOON SETS..... 6·36
SUN SETS..... 5·22 | HIGH WATER..... 0·47

(*By Cable.*)

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.—Arrived, steamship Erin, from New York, with 2524 bales cotton.

(*By Telegraph.*)

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 4.—The pilot-boat Coquette reports:—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Adelaide, and brigs Dauntless, Water Witch, and Esther, from Rio; Lewis Clarke, from Navassa; bark Caroline Lemont, from Bermuda; and an unknown bark. Passed out, steamer Ohio, for Bremen.

Arrived, ship Camilla, from Callao for orders; brig Eliza Sherris, from Rio for orders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Sailed, brig Mary Belle, Roted, for Hong Kong.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Aries, Whelden, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Reports:—One ship, 1 bark, and one brig outside the Capes, bound in. Bark Cygnus, at Middle. Bark Damon, off Reedy Island; gallantmast gone. At Reedy Island, three barks, three schrs, and quite a small fleet, bound up or down.

Steamer Benefactor, Sherwood, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Florence Franklin, Pierson, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr F. E. French, Doughty, from Washington, N. C., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Evening Cable News.

Attempted Assassination of Trochu

American Supplies for France.

Destructive Fire in Ontario.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

Attempted Assassination of Trochu.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3.—It is reported here that an attempt has been made at Paris to assassinate General Trochu. The General's orderly officer was killed, but he himself was not injured. It is now said that the

Orleans Princes

will not accept candidature for the French National Assembly.

Reconstruction of Railways.

SARREBOURG, France, Feb. 3.—The bridges on the Paris and Strasbourg Railroad have been restored and all trains are now running between Epernay and Nancy.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Destructive Fire in Ontario.

COBURG, Ont., Feb. 4.—A large fire occurred last night, originating in a store occupied by Sutherland & Co., on King street, and speading westward to the telegraph and express office, and eastward to McCallum & Sons', dry goods, and Jeffrey & Co.'s, hardware merchants, and the Bank of Toronto. The whole block was destroyed. The losses are as follows:—

McCallum & Sons, $60,000, insurance $20,000; Sutherland & Co. $35,000, insurance $80,000; Jeffry & Co. $28,000, insurance not known. The Bank of Toronto saved all its valuables and papers. Jeffry & Co. saved about half their goods in the warehouse, but the contents of their retail department were lost. The contents of the Montreal Telegraph Company's and Express Company's offices are saved. McCallum owned three stores and Jeffry owned their own and the bank building. Total loss probably $150,000.

FROM NEW YORK.

Aid to France.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, appointed to extend aid to France, held an adjourned meeting to-day. It was resolved that the treasurer be instructed to notify the American Minister at Paris that the sum of £20,000 will be placed in his credit at once, to be used by him in the purchase of supplies.

The New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The following items appear in the weekly bank statement published to-day:—

Loans increased	$509,407
Deposits increased	4,282,930
Specie decreased	1,186 872
Legal-tenders increased	4,699,654

FROM WASHINGTON.

Treasury Statement.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Receipts of fractional currency during the week, $608,000; shipments of notes, $2,892,723; currency, $282,544. Treasury Spinner holds in trust for national banks as security for circulation $350,048,750, and for public deposits $15,818,500; mutilated notes burned during the week, $508,275; total amount burned, $37,129,269; total amount issued for bills destroyed during the week, $35,749,943; balance due for mutilated notes, $1,379,319; outstanding circulation, $307,358,973; fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $726,400.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Obtaining Goods on False Pretence.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—The trial of Frederick Lockwood, indited for obtaining one hundred bales of cotton on false representations, resulted to-day in the disagreement of the jury.

A meeting of the natives of Prince Edward's Island, now residents of Boston, adopted a resolution favoring the annexation of that island to the United States.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Death of an Old Nun.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—Sister Stanislaus, a member of the Order of Carmelite Nuns, died at the convent in this city yesterday, aged seventy. She was one of the original members of the Order in Maryland, established nearly sixty years ago, and led an active and useful life.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 15@15¾c.; low middling, 14½@14¾c. Flour dull and weaker. Howard Street superfine, $5·50@6; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·75@9; City Mills superfine, $6@7·75; do. extra, $7@8·25; do. family, $8·50@11; Western superfine, $5·50@6; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·50@8·50. Wheat quiet; choice white, $1·25@2; Ohio and Indiana, red, $1·55@1·65; others unchanged. Corn dull and lower; white Southern, 83@86c.; yellow Southern, 80c. Oats dull at 56@58c. Rye, 90c.@$1. Mess pork less active at $23. Bacon less active; rib sides, 12c; clear rib, 12½c.; shoulders, 10½c.; hams, 16@18c. Lard quiet at 13@13½c. Whisky dull at 95c.

SOUND THE ALARM.

A Picture of San Francisco Life.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of January 23 says:—

"Missing—a dashing young man, recently resident here. He occupied a high social position for one of his years, and apparently enjoyed the confidence of a large circle of acquaintance. He was not in any sense a waif. His home, abounding in gentle womanly influence, intelligence, and refinement, could hardly be otherwise than pleasant. Of relatives and friends he had a sufficiency. His earnings, under ordinary circumstances, should have sufficed to pay his expenses; even more, a moderate bank account might have been opened. But the serpent of San Francisco fashion won him over to her side; he entered the ranks and became one of fashion's legion. The particular station to which he was assigned has not transpired. Whether he disposed of money at the gaming-table, in the haunts of fallen women, or at the stock market, we are not prepared to state.

"But it is true that the young man has disappeared. The haunts which knew him once know him no more. He has betrayed the confidence of friends and employers to the tune of several thousand dollars. There are no mitigating circumstances in the case. He has deceived parties for whom he claimed to have the greatest friendship.

"It is high time the alarm was sounded in this community. The city is drifting towards a vortex of crime, and parties who should aid in shaping her course properly are away from their stations."

A HOTEL IN FLAMES.

Destruction of a Wisconsin Hotel by Fire—Seven Persons Burned to Death. Others Fatally Injured—A Mother and Her Four Children Among the Victims—A Son of Commissioner Capron Fatally Burned.

The telegraph has reported briefly the total destruction by fire, on Thursday morning last, of the Hallday House, a four-story brick hotel, in Kenosha, Wis., involving the loss of seven lives, and the certainty of the death of two others. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in the lamp-room, and it was first discovered by two gentlemen, Captain Everett and a Mr. Smith, who passed the house returning from a ball. They at once attempted to arouse the inmates of the house, about thirty in number, but the flames spread rapidly, the smoke rushing upstairs, and filling the staircases and passages with a dense and suffocating atmosphere.

The guests rushed out in scanty night attire, and, after many efforts, several of them succeeded in effecting their escape. Two hand-engines were promptly prepared, while efforts were also made to bring two jets from neighboring steam works. The correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says:—

Meanwhile the scene in and around the burning building was horrible in the extreme. The night was dark as pitch, a strong wind was blowing from the north, and a heavy fall of mingled sleet and snow added to the misery of those engaged in their attempts to rescue the inmates of the hotel. By the lurid glare of the flames could be seen men and women leaning from the windows and crying in despair for assistance from below. Men below were shouting encouragingly, while others brought ladders from the surrounding barns and haylofts, and assisted in rescuing those who had succeeded in descending to the second story, but who could go no further. Among those who were thus saved were four servant-girls.

Mr. Osmond Capron, son of Horace Capron, United States Commissioner of Agriculture, was asleep in his room on the third floor of the hotel, when aroused by the flames. From the street could be seen the stairs leading to his apartment in one mass of flames